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** * By the printer's oversight, the date of the last issue of THE AMERICAN (July 29), was not changed, but remained July 22. The number of the issue, 103, in the left-hand corner, is correct.*

REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

MR. ARTHUR seems likely to acquire as much popularity by his vetoes as Mr. JOHNSON lost by his. It cost the President something to veto the River and Harbor Appropriation Bill. That bill embodies two appropriations, of whose importance the President is entirely satisfied. One of them, that for the Mississippi River, he recommended to Congress in a special message. But for good reasons, and it is said with the general or unanimous support of the Cabinet, he decided to interpose his constitutional restraint upon this piece of legisla-tion. His first reason, which we think the poorest, is that the measure is unconstitutional. Under a strict construction of the Constitution, this may be true. Congress has power to do anything which may "provide for the common defence" or "promote the general welfare." It has power, also, to promote "commerce between the States." It would be difficult to bring a number of the appropriations in this bill under any of these grants of power. On that ground we should expect a veto of them from a consistent Democratic President. But the Repub-lican party is not a strict-construction party, and does not expect to find the presidents it elects take that ground. On this especial head, the friends of the bill might object, that the principle of the lawfulness of appropriations for internal improvements has been so often reaffirmed, even by Democratic congresses and presidents, as to have become a part of our unwritten constitution. JEFFERSON wished to have the Constitution amended to authorize them. His Democratic disciples and successors in office, after contesting the point for a time against the Whigs, yielded it. It is a Republican President who returns to the high ground which they abandoned.

We think Mr. ARTHUR would have done well to have let the consti-tutional argument alone. The constant abuse of the appeal to the Constitution has robbed that appeal of its legitimate force. A disuse of it, except in cases of great emergency, is needed to restore the popu-lar respect for our fundamental law. For all ordinary occasions, it is well to assume that the Constitution is coextensive with common-sense, and that it confers all the powers needed for the exercise of a national government.

MR. ARTHUR's other reasons are so good, that they well might have stood alone. The first is the extravagance of the amounts voted. Looking back to past years, he sees that constant accumulation in the sums voted for this purpose, to which we called attention some weeks ago. If permitted to go on in this kind of progression, the bill in a few years would absorb the revenue of the country. If the amounts formerly voted were not large enough, what assurance have we that twenty millions are enough, or that in a few years the twenty will not be mul-tiplied by ten. This is a very big country. Texas is bigger than any kingdom of Europe, except Russia. California has a county half as big

as Pennsylvania. When the whole area comes to be searched as with a microscope—as have some districts, the Shrewsbury district in New Jersey for instance—to see where public money can be expended on creeks and inlets, the wealth of the country will be found insufficient.

Besides, as Mr. ARTHUR justly objects, the bill as now prepared is a demoralizing force in our politics. It is a gigantic log-rolling job, and the worse its provisions the more general the support.

But we cannot approve of the proposal with which Mr. ARTHUR concludes his veto. It is in brief to appropriate half the amount in a lump for the objects specified in this bill, and to leave him to choose which "improvements" shall be carried out and which neglected, with the proviso that no undertaking specified in the bill shall have more spent on it than Congress proposed. We should think it extremely dangerous to entrust such a discretion as this to the national Executive. The President of the United States has power enough already to influence the political movement in various parts of the country. To make it dependent upon his pleasure whether or not great sums of money should be spent in employing labor in this or that district, would be to add immensely to his power for mischief. We do not say that Mr. ARTHUR had any such end in view. We believe he was actuated by a desire to save, at this late date in the session, the appropriations he thinks of vital importance. But we should oppose the presentation of such a temptation to the best President that could be selected.

THE veto caused a good deal of anger among the friends of the measure. They were confident that the President would sign it, in spite of the objections they knew him to entertain. They had used every available means to influence him in its favor. But Mr. ARTHUR was open, at least on some subjects, to the influence of public opinion, and in this matter he knew what the people were thinking much better than Congress did. Like the English Parliament, our national legislature makes terrible blunders at times, through long want of contact with the constituencies. The atmosphere of Washington must be as unfavorable as that of London is said to be, or the close of each session would not be marked by blunders nearly as bad as that typical blunder, the vote for back-pay in 1874.

The extent of Congressional obtuseness in this matter, was shown on Wednesday, when the bill was passed over the veto by a vote of 122 to 59 in the House, and 41 to 16 in the Senate. The chief responsibility for the offence cannot be lodged with either party. In the House, both voted for the bill, the Republicans leading, while the minority was exactly divided between Democrats and Republicans, with one Green-backer. In the Senate the Democrats lead the majority by five votes, while the minority included only three Democrats and Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. In fine, the division was not on lines of party, but chiefly on those of locality. The representatives of States bordering on the Mississippi, with some honorable exceptions, such as Mr. KASSON, voted for the bill to save the five millions appropriated for that river. This is the largest and the most excusable body of support the measure had. To this were added the votes of members from other parts of the country who look to secure renomination and reelection by promoting local jobs in their districts.

If we are not mistaken, a good many members of the House will see reason to regret their votes for this bill. The impression it has produced on the country at large, is not unlike that produced by the "Salary Grab" of 1874. In this instance, as in that, the House seems to have insulated itself from the public opinion of the country, and to have per-severed in a mad career, regardless of the "hereafter" they must face in the conventions and at the polls. We predict with confidence that there will be a good deal of new timber in the next House.

THE Senate and the House have come to no agreement about the Japanese indemnity. We are not altogether sorry for this. We should prefer no action to such action as the Senate is likely to adopt at present. The Japanese indemnity can wait. It will be repaid to Japan in full, with interest and, it may be, compound interest. The reason for the opposition to its payment from some Senators, is said to be their disgust at not being able to tack to it a private claim against Japan. A Consul FISHER in Japan had his house, furniture and library burnt up in one of those desolating fires which rage at times in Japanese cities. As distance lends enchantment, these possessions have become exceedingly precious in the eyes of political friends; and by some process of logic it is made out that Japan ought to pay for the loss. Unless the amount is deducted from the money due to Japan, they will vote against paying anything. Such Congressmen should reflect for an instant on the danger of the precedent they would set by admitting this claim of Consul FISHER'S. It would subject us to claims of indefinite extent, on the part of foreigners who lost anything in our gigantic fires. It is of no use to plead that his consulship makes a difference. The rights and immunities of consuls are well ascertained by the text-writers on international law. But no such claim as this is sanctioned by any of them.

A FEW Senators talk of the lobby enlisted to secure the passage of the Japanese Indemnity bill. Thus far, the only person detected in helping the measure to pass is General GRANT. In a very good letter to the chairman of the proper committee he expresses his sense of the justice of the claim to repayment, and his assurance that we should gain much more than it amounts to in acquiring the good will of our neighbors to the East of us. It is not Japan only, but the whole of Eastern Asia, that would value this token of our purpose to deal justly with our Oriental neighbors. Thus far, their contact with the civilized West has been rather a painful one, and the extreme use made of the concessions of the treaty with China has tended to shake their faith even in America. Yet Corea singles us out as the country with which she will negotiate her first treaty of commerce, because she believes us less eager to overreach her than are England, France and Germany. And she presents her treaty with America to the rest of the world, as the type of what she means to do in that direction. Had Japan been able to foresee what she is suffering from allowing England to open the negotiations, she would have taken the same course.

THE Senate has done good service in cutting down the Naval Appropriation Bill, and in limiting the discretion it vested in the Secretary of the Navy. The shameful facts of our recent history not only warrant, but demand, this action. Since 1865, we have spent three hundred millions on our navy, and have but thirty-eight ships fit to go to sea. One, recently sheathed with copper at the Brooklyn yard, had to be recovered on reaching the West Indies. Iron-clads, which already have cost more than should have given us first-class vessels of their kind, are still on the stocks, and serious doubts are felt as to the propriety of finishing them. Were the Secretary of the Navy a man whose record furnished any assurance of a new departure in naval management, Congress might have risked the money needed to create a navy. But under the present circumstances, it is best to wait. The acquiescence of the House in the Senate's material amendments shows that even Mr. ROBESON feels that some things are impossible even in this Congress.

BOTH the DEUSTER bill to regulate immigration, and the bill to impose a head-tax of fifty cents on immigrants, have passed the Senate and have gone to the President. The former he will sign, but the latter is in danger of a veto. The subjects of this taxation are defined so loosely, as to make every Canadian who crosses a river or lake into America liable to the tax, as often as he does so, although it may be twice every day. This is to be regretted, for the bill is needed urgently.

NEITHER of the bills for the benefit of Alaska has been passed as yet. There are no measures before Congress for which such urgency can be pleaded. In place of these, to create a government and public schools in the territory, we find some of our contemporaries urging

an appropriation for a survey of Alaska. There is no urgency for a survey. All that need be known of the territory, for any practical purpose, is already before Congress in excellent reports from the enumerater of the Census, and other officials. But there is a crying need for some simple and rudimentary system of civil rule, which may put an end to the white deviltry of Judge Lynch and the dark-skinned deviltry of witch-burning, and save from utter decay the scanty civilization Russia imparted to its people.

THE House of Representatives fights shy of the proposal to create a special commission on the liquor traffic. The Senate has passed the bill, but the House has referred it, with the hope that it will not come up for action this session. This course we think both cowardly and imprudent. There evidently is a great growth of what is known as "temperance sentiment" in the Western States. It is, indeed, by no means confined to the Western States. Whether the Temperance party be right or wrong in the demand that the liquor traffic shall be suppressed by law, it clearly is right in asking that the general Government shall look into the moral and social results of a traffic from which the national treasury derives a large revenue, and which, as at present conducted, is a fertile source of crime and pauperism. The demand for such an investigation is not confined to those who favor prohibition. It is seconded by those who regard prohibitory legislation as a dangerous precedent, and who believe that a better system of regulation than has been attempted in this country would suffice to prevent these serious evils.

THE House Committee on Foreign Affairs have made their report on the questions raised by Mr. SHIPHERD'S charges against Mr. BLAINE. They say in substance that Mr. SHIPHERD is a witness utterly discredited, and that his charges fall to the ground. They find that he did attempt to bribe our Minister to Peru, and comment apologetically on the fact that Mr. HURLBUT kept the knowledge of this attempt, for several months, from his superiors in the State Department. In a minority report, Mr. PERRY BELMONT renews his charge that Mr. BLAINE threatened Chili with hostilities in the interest of the LANDREAU claim. We still fail to see that this charge is substantiated by the language of the dispatch on which it is based. Mr. BLAINE'S nearest approach to a threat of war was in the case of President CALDERON, and we still think that Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN blundered in withdrawing the strong words used on that occasion. Without admiring Mr. BLAINE'S stalwart methods in diplomacy, we much prefer them to those of his successor in the State Department.

FOR the month of July, the reduction in the national debt was almost 14 millions of dollars—\$13,860,027.52. This reduces the amount of payable bonds to less than 450 millions, and makes it a work of less than three years to wipe out the whole of them, provided we go at the same rate as during the last year. But we are bound to consider, of course, how much of likelihood there is that this will be the case. The appropriations passed by the present Congress, for the fiscal year upon which we have just entered, are enormous beyond precedent. They exceed anything in the experience of the country since the war accounts were disposed of. Beginning with the fiscal year, ending June 30, 1869, the ordinary expenditures, including pensions, have never risen above 194¼ millions of dollars, while the appropriations for the current year, counting in the river and harbor bill, will be in the neighborhood of 249 millions, pensions included—an increase of 71 millions over last year, when they were a little under 178 millions (\$177,889,214). The river and harbor bill alone appropriates \$18,743,875.

SUCH liberality of expenditure comes, of course, from the knowledge that the treasury has an enormous balance—that a surplus, exceeding anything ever known in the history of the country, is being gathered from the people. For the fiscal year just closed (June 30th), Commissioner RAUM reports to Secretary FOLGER that his collections of internal taxes reached one hundred and forty-six and one-half millions (\$146,520,273.71), an increase of ten and three-quarter millions over those of the previous year. This makes the largest collection known since the taxes were established in 1862, except those at the close of the war and immediately thereafter—1865 to 1870 inclusive. Since 1870, we have

never had so large an amount as this; in 1874, indeed, it had fallen to little more than a round hundred millions (\$102,644,747).

It is to the credit of General RAUM and his subordinates that he is able to say, in making this unexampled return—unexampled because it is so great, and because it is a collection of war taxes in time of profound peace,—that for six years past there has been no loss to the Government by defalcations, though the collections have reached the enormous total, in that time, of nearly seven hundred and fifty millions (\$748,831,071.01). This is, we say, very creditable; but it does not excuse the system by which these taxes are now unnecessarily maintained, and are made to constitute, by their needlessness, a vast temptation to waste and corruption. With the collection of one hundred and forty-six and a half millions of internal taxes, there has been during the same fiscal year a debt reduction of over one hundred and fifty-one and a half millions, showing that we had a surplus of five millions without touching a cent of the internal revenue, and notwithstanding the fact that the expenditure for pensions had risen to the prodigious sum of sixty-eight and a quarter millions (\$68,282,306).

THE Tariff Commission continues its labors at Long Branch, and, in spite of the ridicule and abuse heaped on it by the Free Trade papers, it is making itself manifest to the public as a fairly sufficient agency for the work in hand. Of course, it would have been much better if it had been less one-sided in its make-up. That it consists of Protectionists only, is not due, as the *Times* of New York alleges, to any influence exerted by the manufacturers of Pennsylvania and New Jersey. They were not consulted as to the selection of the Commissioners. The one point on which they did press their wishes was the exclusion of Mr. OLIVER, but in that they were over-ridden in the interest of "practical politics."

The Commission have been hearing Mr. FRENCH, formerly of the Treasury, on the trouble caused by various forms of tariff legislation. We think this one of the most important points the Commission has to investigate. Nobody but the enemies of the protective policy has any reason to wish that our tariff should operate to the annoyance of the public. A simple tariff, as explicit as possible in its description of each article, imposing if possible a specific duty, and omitting such annoying generalities as "of the same description," "of the same general class," is what we need. But when it is necessary to impose *ad valorem* duties, as seems to be true of sugar and of some grades of silks, the duty should be imposed with express reference to the price at which the article is sold to any wholesale buyer in the foreign market, and not the special rate offered to purchasers for the American market. Mr. FRENCH, we understand, takes a different view from this, but then he never was a sincere friend of our protective policy.

Two of the interests already represented before the Commission are linen and quinine. In urging the revision of the tariff, we always have looked forward to a reasonable reduction of many of the duties it imposes. But we have specified these two industries as calling for action in just the opposite direction. The linen importing interest is the most compactly organized of any in this country. It is in the hands chiefly of Scotchmen and Ulstermen, and they seem to have a very good understanding among themselves. Up to date, they have succeeded in preventing the imposition of really protective duties on either linen yarns or linens, and, as a consequence, these are among our heaviest importations. There is no reason why our linen manufacture should be one of the weakest in America, when our country furnishes everything needed for it; and a part of our over-done cotton industry might be replaced with linen spinning and weaving, to great advantage.

As to quinine, we have spoken more recently. Its makers are asked why they want a duty on the drug, if the removal of the old duty has made it no cheaper. The facts are just these: When the duty was in force, quinine sold at a price as steady as any commodity in the market. Since the repeal, it has been both cheaper and dearer than before. It is now an object of speculative import; and at times its price is considerably greater than it was, because the drug is scarcer than when we depended on our own manufacturers for it. The imposition of a duty would raise the price above the lower range of this recent vibration, and

would keep it there. But the druggists, and they only, would pay the increase of price. They have not lowered the price to consumers because of the duty being removed. The better class buy and sell American quinine at the old rates. The others buy cheaper English and French quinine, but they also sell at the old rates. What has the American citizen gained?

THE plans to capture "the Labor vote" for Mr. CAMERON's candidates in Pennsylvania have been very elaborately laid, and will come, no doubt, to a corresponding discomfiture. There is already a "Greenback-Labor" ticket in the field, headed by Mr. ARMSTRONG, of Pittsburgh, for Governor. The candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, Mayor POWDERLY, of Scranton, declined to run, however, and his place, for the present, is vacant. Meantime, the "Knights of Labor" organization has called a State Convention, to meet in Philadelphia on the 28th of August, and, by a remarkable coincidence, the Chairman of the Greenback-Labor Committee, a Mr. HEATH from the Northwestern section of the State, has called his committeemen to assemble in Philadelphia on the 29th of August, to fill the POWDERLY vacancy. That it had been intended by Mr. CAMERON's managers to secure the nomination of State candidates at the "Knights" convention, and to effect a deal with HEATH and his people, at the same time, is sufficiently obvious to observers of the proceedings, and the hopeful expectations alleged to exist in General BEAVER's behalf had grown up from this prospect. With a Labor ticket nominated, headed by a Democrat, it was hoped that it might draw off from Mr. PATTISON a large Democratic support—as many, perhaps, as in 1878, when MASON, the Greenback candidate, got 81,758 votes, mostly Democrats, and Governor HOYT was chosen by a plurality of 22,507 over the Democratic candidate, Mr. DILL.

THAT the Knights of Labor organization has itself been involved in any such political intrigue with Mr. CAMERON's people, we do not believe; on the contrary, Mr. HAUS, of Philadelphia, who is prominent in the movement for a convention, has explained that it was called several months ago, and before the present political situation came about; and he further represents not only his own and others' cleanness of any purpose to sell out the Labor vote, but that it is not the purpose of the convention to nominate a State ticket. Mr. HAUS talks like a straightforward man, but HEATH, who has a newspaper, talks in it as one who is in the proposed deal, and hopes to profit by it, and it is quite plain that others than he had been tampered with. But Mr. CAMERON's hopes from this source are certainly doomed to disappointment. Money may be used, no doubt, to arrange for the transfer of votes to General BEAVER, but most of the voters who are to be sold cannot be transferred. "I can call spirits from the vasty deep," said GLENDOWER. "Aye," rejoined the mocking PERCY, "so can I, or so can any man; but will they come, when you do call for them?"

In the Pennsylvania canvass, besides the Labor intrigues, elsewhere noted, there are no important events to chronicle. General BEAVER continues his travels, but appears to be more careful of his public utterances—at least no more presentations of the profane Democrat, and the pigmy stature of Mr. CAMERON, have been recently reported. The Independent movement maintains its unity and strength of purpose, and the adhesion to it of additional men of character and influence is ascertained daily. In the western end of the State, the movement shows great spirit and vigor. In Mercer County, at a meeting of the Republican County Committee, the Stalwart element proved to be in the minority, and their resolution to endorse Mr. CAMERON's State ticket was laid on the table, while the Independent Republican candidate for Chairman of the Committee received a majority of votes. Mr. CAMERON's movement to defeat the reelection of those Republican State Senators who acted independently at Harrisburg, last year, and whom he could not count on, in 1885, for his own support, continues to show itself. One of them, Mr. KAUFFMAN, of Lancaster, was beaten for renomination, several weeks ago, and another, Mr. LEE, of the Venango-Warren district, is now opposed in such a way as to embarrass his candidacy, a nomination having been made in Mr. CAMERON's interest in Warren County, with the plan of either forcing Mr. LEE to give way, or making a triangular contest, in which case the Democratic candidate

would have the best prospect of success. The people of the district, knowing Mr. LEE's worth and ability, should not allow this plan to succeed. He cannot be spared from the State Senate.

THE defendants in the Star Route case began their defence on Monday. They might have done so last week, but they were not ready, apparently because their lawyers had not agreed on the line to be taken. We are not surprised at their hesitation, in view of the nature of the evidence they brought forward. It seemed intended chiefly to supply Mr. INGERSOLL with the material for rhetorical appeals to the jury. Secretary TELLER, ex-Secretary KEY, and a number of lesser lights, were brought forward to show that the acceleration of the service on star routes was part of a great national policy, to build up the Western States and the territories; and that Mr. BRADY had to meet a constant appeal for increased service. As all this was beside the mark, Judge WYLIE ruled most of it out as irrelevant. The only cue the defence has is to impugn the character and credibility of the witnesses for the prosecution. This they have tried already in the case of Mr. WALSH, both in his cross-examination and by the evidence of Mr. A. C. BUELL, one of the literary mercenaries employed by the Ring to blacken Judge WYLIE and the prosecution. Before the government's lawyers were through with Mr. BUELL, they must have made the other side wish that they had not called him. They would have less difficulty in impeaching the credibility of Mr. RERDELL, whose confession was rehearsed to the jury by Mr. MACVEAGH. We presume they will not be deterred from this by the fact that he has relapsed and is now a co-defendant.

As we predicted, the Mormons are going to offer a solid and pretty effective resistance to the execution of the EDMUNDS Law. Their first step has been to fill the offices in the territorial government with monogamous Mormons, the polygamists having resigned. Their second is the visible separation of the polygamists from all wives save one each. Their third is to be an appeal to the Supreme Court to test the constitutionality of the law. This line of procedure seems to show that they have able minds among their leaders, and that their resistance will not be a futile one. It is an interesting problem how far any community can be compelled, by a law externally imposed, to desist from practices which its public opinion religiously approves. The English experience in Ireland does not seem to promise success in the attempt. Mormonism, perhaps, never will be broken up, except from within; and every external attack heightens its *esprit de corps*, and postpones the dissolution of the sect.

THE strikes in New York have terminated by the virtual surrender of the freight-handlers. As they never had any regular employers, their surrender is made the easier, each man seeking work at the old rates in some other yard than that in which he had worked before. We share in the general regret that the workingmen did not carry their point, for we think they are badly underpaid. But on a view of the whole situation, we are not surprised at their defeat. The strength of workingmen's movements against capital, has always been in their superior organization. They have acted together in a way which was impossible to any class of masters except a few. One of these exceptional classes of employers is the railroads. By successive consolidations, the whole transportation business has been concentrated in the hands of a few companies, and these have been forced to an understanding with each other on all questions except a few. They have become a power in the State, second to no other. They have one-sixth of all the voters in their pay. They act together in every great emergency to secure legislation, to control nominations, and to defeat unfriendly candidates. In the present case, they showed the degree of coöperation that was to be expected, but their success is a qualified one. They have taught a great body of voters some of the lessons which the Anti-Monopoly League is trying to enforce upon the public at large.

JUDGE HAIGHT, of the New York Supreme Court, has refused the injunction asked against the railroads to compel them to discharge their duties as common carriers in spite of the strikes. He does so substantially on the ground that an injunction is not the proper mode of procedure in such cases, since a suit for damages will suffice for the redress

of the wrong done to any person by the delay. If the injury were done to private persons only, by the failure of the railroads to exercise their franchises, the Judge's ruling might pass for good law. But where the commerce of the whole city is obstructed by the refusal of the roads to pay a reasonable market price for labor, we think it is a reasonable case for the exercise of popular sovereignty through an injunction.

EXACTLY what is coming out of the New York Republican Convention, is what "no fellow can tell." Early in the week there was a rumor that Mr. ARTHUR was laboring for peace and reconciliation within the party. The visit of Mr. THOMAS MURPHY and a few like-minded politicians to Mr. ROBERTSON, the Collector, was interpreted to mean negotiations for harmony. In view of Mr. ARTHUR's removal of the Postmaster at Utica to make room for a nominee of Mr. CONKLING's, his appointment of Mr. DADY to a responsible place in Brooklyn, and Mr. HOWE's successful struggle to defeat Mr. MILLER in the matter of the Penn Yan nomination, the version of the situation seemed extremely doubtful. Mr. ARTHUR's idea of harmony in New York is not unlike that which he entertains as regards Pennsylvania. He is willing, and even anxious, to have harmony in our State, on any terms which will not imperil Mr. CAMERON's leadership or involve the withdrawal of General BEAVER.

When the State Committee met in New York, last Wednesday, it looked as though the negotiations had simply meant the acquisition of Mr. ROBERTSON and his friends to the Stalwart wing of the party. This accession enabled that faction to carry their proposal to put the meeting of the Convention a day later than Mr. CORNELL and his friends desired. The question was only a straw, but it showed the drift of things.

AMONG the new nominations to Congress, that of Judge POLAND in Vermont is not the least notable. The Judge lost his place through his advocacy of the gag laws against the newspapers; but now that the affair has blown over, he comes forward once more with the sanction of his former constituency. To judge by his speech of acceptance, his memory is more tenacious than theirs, being chiefly charged with the recollection of his achievements as chairman of the Committee on Ku-klux. Shall we rank him with the Bourbon Republicans?

THE Republicans of Delaware, at their State Convention on the 27th ultimo, gave the Stalwart element the lead, and submitted with much pretence of cheerfulness to resolutions endorsing Mr. ARTHUR and his Administration. His course concerning the Wilmington postmastership was not specifically referred to, but as that is the most conspicuous instance, so far as Delaware is concerned, of his policy in appointments, it must be taken for granted that the Convention meant to approve it—which undoubtedly the men who were in control of its action did mean. Concerning State affairs, a good deal is said in the platform, and most of it well said, reform in Mr. BAYARD's State being much "demanded," as Mr. TILDEN used to say, though how much reform can be expected of politicians who adulate Mr. ARTHUR in order to get places from him, and who endorse by implication his complete disregard, both of civil service principles and the desires of the community interested, as in the Wilmington post-office instance, we are not prepared to say. The two candidates nominated represent the two wings of the party, the Stalwarts taking the important nomination for Governor, of course, and offering the GARFIELD Republicans the Congressman, in return for their help. The candidate for Governor, Mr. CURRY, is a very respectable man, and will have a fair chance of success, so far as his own merits are concerned; if elected, he would be perfectly serviceable, no doubt, to the particular element that put him forward. His colleague on the ticket, Mr. HASTINGS, is every way deserving of the honor of a nomination, and deserving also of election. Delaware is a long way behind the present era, as to her political situation, and this year's Republican work does not look much like catching up.

THE Indiana Democrats began their campaign as the anti-Prohibitionist party, but, before they had gone very far, they found reason to think that they had better not press that issue too strongly. To their horror, they discovered that even in the Southern counties, where Democratic majorities were thought the safest, there is a growing feeling

against the liquor interest, and that not even the German and Irish Democrats had escaped the infection. The Southern counties of Indiana, as of Illinois, were largely settled by a better class of "poor whites" from the South. They always have been regarded as safely Democratic, as they look down on the negro, wear no "store clothes," and are, therefore, staunch Free Traders, and disbelieve in temperance societies. Some of their favorite sects, such as the Six Principle (or "Hard-Shell") Baptists, have been noted for their zeal against all such societies. But of late years there has been, partly through the influence of schools and Sunday-schools and the growth of manufactures, a sort of intellectual waking-up in this region, and their vote is not so solidly Democratic as it was before the war. So when the Democratic State Convention met, on Wednesday, it had to give this subject, as well as the tariff, into the hands of Mr. *Facing-both-ways*, who did his best for them. On the tariff question they "favor such an adjustment of its provisions within the revenue standard as will promote the industries of the country and the interests of labor, without creating monopolies." On the liquor question, they oppose "all sumptuary legislation and especially the prohibitory amendment, and are in favor of the submission of said amendment to the people." Such declarations can only alienate Protectionists and Prohibitionists, without enlisting any hearty support from the Free Traders and the liquor dealers. Just at present, the prohibition issue is the most lively one, but others beside the temperance people will draw inferences as to the amount of dependence that can be placed on the Democratic party.

The Temperance issue is plaguing the Democrats in Missouri also. The Republicans refuse to touch it, but a minority of the Democrats are trying to bring their party to the point of submitting a Prohibitionist amendment. They remind the State that a Democratic legislature first enacted Prohibition in Maine and in Vermont, and that a Democratic Supreme Court, Judge TANEY presiding, declared such legislation constitutional.

JUDGE KELLEY opened the National Mining Exhibition at Denver, on Wednesday, with an address expressive of his surprise and gratification at the rapid strides made by the Pennsylvania of the far West. The selection of our veteran Protectionist for this service shows a feeling which is not in harmony with the line pursued by Mr. BELFORD in the House. So far, we see no evidence of the uprising of Western constituencies against the tariff. Oregon has reelected a staunch Protectionist, by the largest majority the State ever cast for any member of Congress. His Minnesota district has decided to leave Mr. DUNNELL at home, instead of sending him back to the House to make Free Trade speeches. And the supposed rise of Free Trade feeling in Iowa has not cost Mr. KASSON, or any of his Protectionist associates in the House, their seats.

THE Treasurer of Pennsylvania, General BAILY, deposited, as he supposed, and as he claims, \$85,000 of the State funds with the Exchange Bank, at Franklin, Venango County. This was a kindness to the Exchange Bank, which was an institution like the People's Bank, of Philadelphia, desiring such favors. But it now appears that the Cashier, a Mr. CRAFT, has been speculating in oil and other articles, and is very badly short in his accounts. The amount of the deficiency is not known, nor is it important except to those more directly interested; perhaps it is \$65,000, as one report says, perhaps it is \$200,000, as another declares. It is claimed, however, that only a part of the \$85,000 got into the bank at all—that \$63,000 went into CRAFT's hands for speculative uses, but not into the bank vaults for safe-keeping, and that if General BAILY wishes to recover this neat little sum, he must ask Mr. CRAFT for repayment, as the bank is not responsible. We hope it may prove otherwise, but it is certain to be rather a narrow escape, at best, for the State Treasurer, and it leads us to remark what a deal of criticism would have fallen upon Mr. CHARLES S. WOLFE if he had been chosen treasurer a year ago, and had encountered such an experience. The Stalwart journals would have certainly gone wild with excitement.

CANADA has had her answer to the resolutions favoring Home Rule in Ireland. The British government replies substantially that they have been sent to the wrong address, since Parliament, and not the Executive, has the matter in charge. *The Times* replies by insults of the sort

with which Americans are quite familiar. Canada has no right to have any opinion on this, or indeed any other, subject, which is not a re-echo of what the old country thinks, and in particular ought to be ashamed of herself for entertaining those opinions about Protection which England entertained for about five hundred years, and finally renounced thirty-seven years ago. We trust that Canada is properly ashamed of herself.

Is England on the verge of another ministerial crisis? The reports from London seem to indicate as much. The Lords have passed the Irish Arrears Bill, with amendments which the Ministry cannot accept; and Mr. GLADSTONE will hardly venture to follow, in this case, the wretched policy he adopted two years ago in the case of the Irish Evictions act. It was his unconditional surrender to the Peers in that case,—his refusal to treat the virtual rejection of an Irish measure as he would have regarded the rejection of an English bill,—that utterly destroyed Irish confidence in him and his party, and plunged the land leaguers into that course of resistance and hostility which they have followed ever since. But many things have happened since then, to convince the Premier that Irish legislation is at least as important as English. Just at present, with a foreign war on hand, and great uncertainty as to the peace of Europe, he is not likely to repeat that plunder.

We have no doubt that Lord SALISBURY has provoked this collision for party purposes, and means to force a dissolution, or the resignation of the ministry. The pretence of giving way on the Arrears Bill for patriotic reasons, was no more than a pretence. Were it otherwise, the Lords never would have amended the bill so as to enable the Irish landlord to exclude his tenants from its benefits, when he *believed* them able to pay in full, and so as to hang the remitted arrears around the tenant's neck indefinitely. This action means fight, and as the Queen certainly is more in sympathy with the Earl than with the Premier, the prospect of a dissolution is not remote.

ENGLAND's isolation in her Egyptian policy becomes more manifest with every day. Not a power in Europe will express its approval of what she has done. Not one will volunteer to help her farther than in the police of the Suez Canal. The action of Russia is the most significant. The withdrawal of her ambassador from the Conference at Stamboul until some assurance was reached that Turkey would undertake the restoration of law and order in Egypt, was exactly what England did not want. England wants no Turkish troops in Egypt. She knows that their landing means an effective restoration of the suzerainty of the Porte, and a new restraint on the authority of the puppet through whom she herself means to govern the country. All she wants of Turkey is such a condemnation of ARABI Bey as a rebel, as will undo the effect of the Sultan's act in sending him a decoration. But the Sultan cannot see his way to do this before his troops have landed. He understands the English policy, and, with the help of Russia's prompting, he is quick-witted enough to check-mate it.

THE French "dog in the manger" has effected another triumph. Although unable to sustain himself as Premier for three consecutive months, M. GAMBETTA has been allowed to overthrow the DE FREYCINET Ministry. No report of the occurrence gives any intelligible reason for the vote of the Chamber. It was not that the *Corps legislatif* or the country want a policy different from that proposed by M. DE FREYCINET. On the contrary, both had approved of it. But the vote for a grant to pay for protecting the Suez Canal, seemed the proper opportunity for paying off a long tale of personal grudges and dislike; and so M. DE FREYCINET is out of office.

M. GREY is making up a new ministry, chiefly of superior clerks and routine chiefs of department. No self-respecting statesman will undertake the government of the country on such conditions.

It is evident that ARABI Bey is pursuing a waiting policy, and that with a fair prospect of success. In a few days, at the furthest, the Nile will have inundated the country, and will present serious obstacles to the British advance. The Bedouin tribes are rallying to his support; and the evidence of the unity of all classes and creeds in Egypt, in the national movement, becomes too overwhelming to be hidden from the world by English representations. His fortifications at Aboukir are so

strong that Admiral SEYMOUR thinks twice before beginning a bombardment. The spirit of the Egyptian troops cannot have sunk because of recent occurrences. The plan to run an iron-clad train into his lines broke down, for the obvious reason that the Egyptians tore up the track; and the disgraceful headlong flight of a British outpost before ARABI'S cavalry has caused visible annoyance both in Alexandria and London.

M. DE LESSEPS seems to have constituted himself the especial guardian of the Suez Canal, and has opened negotiations with ARABI Bey for its safety. The great engineer should be on his guard. Now that England has found out the lawfulness of waging war on individuals, and bombarding cities in order to secure their arrest, M. DE LESSEPS may find that he is the object of a military expedition, and that M. GREVY is under diplomatic pressure to secure his outlawry.

(See *News Summary*, page 268.)

THE POLITICAL ECONOMY OF IMMIGRATION.

THE gentleman who writes the Free Trade articles for the *Times* of New York, has been trying to add one more to the very scanty list of his arguments against Protection. Catching at a suggestion made by a Western paper—the Cincinnati *Commercial*, if we mistake not,—he maintains that it is quite absurd to protect foreign commodities and yet permit the free importation of the labor which produces them. He seriously argues that the working classes have as much right to demand a protective tariff to restrain immigration, as has the manufacturer to ask that the tariff shall discriminate in favor of home-made goods.

We find it hard to take argument of this kind seriously. Very slow-witted people, even, must see that the parallel between foreign labor and the products of that labor cannot be even stated, without disclosing the fallacy. There is no importation of foreign labor into America, unless it be that carried on by the Chinese Companies in California. The laborers who seek our shores from Europe are not imported. They are not speculations in which foreign capital has made its ventures. They are as free in their coming hither, as were the New York importers from whom the *Times* and the Free Trade clubs derive their support, and with the difference that the laborers come to stay, while the importers, in a majority of cases, like the Chinese coolies, mean to go back as soon as they have earned what they think a competence. It is bad political economy to even conceive of persons as though they were things, or could be treated safely as though they were things. But this is a fundamental vice in English economy.

American Protectionists hold that there should be no restriction on the immigration of any useful and desirable class, quite consistently with their belief that commodities needlessly imported from abroad should be taxed as luxuries. They always have insisted on the Protective Policy, because it tends to bring the workman rather than his work to America. They have the faith to believe that there is room enough for all, and that the Malthusian nightmare is no more than a nightmare, and need give us no trouble. Not long before his death, Mr. HENRY C. CAREY put the case to an English gentleman who was calling on him: "Which is better for a new country, the Protective Policy, which brings us the laborer, or the Free Trade Policy, which would leave him in Europe for us to employ and feed?" His visitor was so impressed by the question, that he asked Mr. CAREY'S leave to enter it in his memorandum book, as giving Englishmen a clue to what Protection was meant to effect. Our friend of the *Times*, as usual, takes care to ignore the second half of the alternative. He knows perfectly that, should the American people adopt the policy he urges on them, the labor of Europe would be just as much in competition with American labor generally, as though it had come to our shores. The difference would be that it would not then be American, and would be contributing to the overthrow of our industrial system, while that of our immigrants contributes to its upbuilding.

That, in some instances, a great influx of working people may work temporary disadvantage to a limited class of workmen already here, is not to be disputed. Whatever that concession is worth to our Free Trade friends, they are welcome to it. Such local and temporary hardship nearly always accompanies great transfers of population, as also great transitions in method. They are part of the friction of a time of change. The introduction of labor-saving machinery caused dire hard-

ship and distress to the old employers and their work-people. But on the whole the use of such machinery has been a gain all round. The world has a poor opinion of the demagogues who, in that time of transition, incited the working classes to break machinery. But those demagogues were not a whit worse than are those who now try to spread and deepen the discontent of the working classes, by taking advantage of the temporary distress of the strikes. In this bad business, the *Times* has earned a singular preëminence by the recklessness of its appeals. It seems to be bound to have Free Trade, at whatever cost of bad blood between the capitalist class and the laborers.

In the long run, to which all wise economy looks, all classes are benefited by the influx of new labor and would-be citizens from Europe. (1) The farming class are benefited by it. As we said before, we must employ these people, either here or in Europe. But when we employ them in Europe, we feed them only in part. When we employ them here, we feed them entirely. An English artisan consumes a few pecks of our wheat every year. When he comes to America he consumes twice as many bushels. He helps to create on our soil that vast and steady market for our breadstuffs, compared with which the average European demand for them is so trifling. The immigrant workman does not run first to Russia, then to India, to see where he can get the flour to make his loaf. He takes it from the West as a matter of course. And he comes hither to be thus dependent on the Western farmer, because the tariff draws him across the Atlantic. Before the war, there was indeed a great immigration to America. But it was mainly of those who had been driven hither by the pressure of want or the political disturbances of Europe. Our immigrants under the tariff are drawn, not driven. They come to share our prosperity, to find the well-paid employment which the tariff has created on our soil. We are importing the workmen because we refused to import the work, and the imported workmen has to be fed from American farms. And, as Mr. GOLDWIN SMITH told the Social Science Association, "The promise that by encouraging home manufactures, it [viz., the American protective system] will draw emigration and provide the farmer with customers on the spot, instead of sending the workman's dinner to him across the Atlantic, seems to them to be sustained by the result."

(2) Equal benefits from immigration flow to the artisan class in America. Our immigrants, the Chinese excepted, soon fall in with the American idea of comfort. They are not content to live less handsomely than they see others live. They will take no lower wages, and they will lay out their earnings upon objects which they once thought beyond their reach. They thus become the greatest patrons of the staple lines of industrial products. It was the most forcible objection to the Chinese immigrant that he was an exception to this rule, and tried to sustain existence in America on the same terms as on his own over-crowded sea-coast.

Each new wave of immigration which breaks into foam in towns and villages on our shores, represents the elevation of a large mass of humanity to a higher level as producers and as consumers. They come to a land where the wages are such as to put heart and hope into them. They come to a land where their ideas as to what are the necessities and what the comforts of life, are indefinitely expanded. They are not fed only, but furnished, clothed, shod and bedded by American labor. Each new comer may be regarded, narrowly as a competitor with those workpeople who already are in the line of work he adopts, or broadly as a customer for nearly every other class of workpeople in the country. Certainly, it is in his latter capacity that he counts for most in our social system.

The American workman is better off for every additional thousand added to our population. Each addition widens the market for the great staples of our own production, and allows production to be organized on a larger and more economic scale. He is benefited thus both as a producer and as a consumer. He is no more hurt by immigration than is the newspaper editor hurt by a growth in the local population on which he depends for subscribers. And when a man of average intelligence attempts to teach the working people any other doctrine, we are forced to recall some very forcible words on public veracity spoken by Mr. CARLYLE in his "Latter-Day Pamphlets."

Our critic assails the methods of the Protectionists in their study of these questions, as well as their results. He professes great respect

for the "*a priori* or assumption rule," for which the Protectionists express contempt. We are glad of this expression of opinion. It removes the awful suspicion we sometimes have entertained, that the *Times* allows some very young person to write its Free Trade articles. But no person who has studied Political Economy in this last decade in either Europe or America, would think of treating the *a priori* method otherwise than as a badly damaged article, of which the less said the better. Twenty years ago, Mr. CAREY and his school were the only critics of this method. To-day it is discredited throughout the world.

The result reached by this assumption method, in the present instance, is that "nobody ever migrated to another country with the intent to help that country, but only in the hope of bettering his condition." See what it is to be wise. As the writer proceeds, he fixes on the words "better his condition" the sense of earning better wages. Now, had we not the assurance of our *a priori* friend, we might have thought that quite a number of motives impelled these immigrants to America. Some of them, we might have supposed, came to escape military conscription; some to escape the political restrictions of the old world; some out of sympathy with the free government of America, and a desire to enjoy its benefits. But no. *A priori* logic ties us down to the assurance that men always act from the meanest motives, and that if the economic condition of Russia and America were reversed, the tide would set to St. Petersburg, and not to New York.

They come, says the *Times*, to sell their labor "in the dearest market known." This surely is a slip of the pen. For does not the *Times* prove, about once a week, that the American workman is wretchedly paid. Does vinegar draw flies? If the average of American wages is but \$1.16 a day, and our employer class, in face of the competition permitted by a Protective (not a prohibitory) Tariff, can afford more, it must be because competing labor in Europe is not so cheap after all, and these immigrants are badly deluded in seeking our shores. Yet, although the steamship companies will take them back at a much lower rate than they brought them, they somehow stay. Should not the *Times* give just a little more time to getting its kaleidoscopic editorials into harmony with each other.

REVENUE WASTAGE AND TAX RELIEF.

IT may be hoped that there will be a general profiting by the impressive lesson which is presented the country, in the action and non-action of Congress concerning the subjects of taxation and revenue. The failure to treat them in a broad, wise and honest manner has been simply deplorable. The effect upon Congress will be realized by the members of that body—many of them, at least,—when they leave the shadow of the Capitol for their homes; the effect upon the country has undoubtedly been to disgust and dissatisfy it with the demonstrated inability of Congress to handle great questions, and with its apparent readiness to regard the accumulation of money in the treasury simply as an opportunity for indiscriminate "log-rolling" and plunder.

It has now been a full year since the attention of all those most directly and particularly charged with the duty of considering the tax and revenue subject was earnestly called to that important duty. Of the share taken in this by THE AMERICAN we have no wish to boast, at all, though certainly the presentation of the facts was nowhere entered upon so soon as in our columns, nor was there, at that time, anywhere shown a disposition to deal with the subject in the manner which we thought desirable, and which is now shown to be proper and necessary. THE AMERICAN, in July of last year, pointed out that the collection of internal taxes was so far excessive as that the whole of them might be safely spared from the national treasury, and that to abolish the entire system would be a statesmanlike step. To retain them, we insisted, would be simply to incite waste and profligacy. And so it has proved. Nothing could more completely have justified the forecast which we then made, than the enormous collection of revenue, the enormous surplus of money, and the gross misapplication of a great part of it by Congress. All this was certain, from the stand-point of last July, unless Congress could be prevailed upon to meet the issue broadly and wisely, and it is only one more compliment to the clearness of the prevision which our columns presented, that the motion made by THE AMERICAN for internal revenue repeal was then met with scoff and opposition in many directions, as

a device to aid Protection, as a concession to the liquor interests, etc., etc.

Since this time last year, we have collected an increased amount of internal taxes. For the fiscal year that ended June 30, 1881, we gathered 135¼ millions of dollars; for the fiscal year just closed the figures are 146½ millions. But the other revenues of the government also increased, while the burden of the public debt greatly diminished. In 1880-81 our collection of 135¼ millions of internal taxes enabled us to reduce the debt only 100 millions of dollars, while in the last year our collections of 146¼ millions effected a debt reduction of over 151½ millions. This showed that it was possible to have a surplus, even with the internal taxes entirely abolished, and that, with the exercise of a wise and proper economy, this surplus could have been made sufficient to effect a steady annual diminution of the debt. It shows the complete impropriety of the manner in which the whole subject has been handled—a bill to abolish a few of the minor taxes, and making a trifling reduction in the revenues, having been merely played with by both branches of Congress.

Let us have an understanding upon this subject. Involved in it are some of the most important issues of the immediate future. We avow, explicitly and definitely, what we have always avowed, that the policy of the country is to draw the national revenues from duties on imports, and to protect by this means American labor, and develop American industrial independence. This being the national policy, deliberately adopted, firmly maintained, and perfectly understood, we demand the abolition of internal taxation, so far as the nation is concerned, to the extent that the revenues have become redundant. Excessive surplus creates profligate expenditure. Excessive surplus demands the abatement of revenue collection. And this abatement is to be made, not on the imported products of foreign labor, but on the system of taxation which rests on our own shoulders. To maintain war taxes in time of peace, and collect them from our own already burdened people, in order that there may be a scaling down of the protective and revenue figures of the tariff, is a policy that is *not* American, and that will not be approved by the country. We appeal to it with confidence, and challenge those who think differently to meet us in the popular court.

But the character of the internal taxes, and the fact that they are chiefly drawn from liquors and tobacco, make it proper, in the general estimation, that they should not be abolished while the people have other taxes resting upon them. Let this be conceded. What, then, is the natural and appropriate suggestion? Certainly, that the amounts drawn from whiskey and tobacco, in excess of the national needs, shall be applied, through the agency of the States, to diminish their own burdens. Let them repeal some of their local taxes, and to replace them receive from the national treasury what is not required there. If 100 millions were collected annually from liquors and tobacco, by national authority, one-half of it set apart for the purchase of bonds would extinguish by the time any more fell payable (September, 1891,) all that part of the national debt which is now available for payment, and the other 50 millions would be an enormous relief to the people of the several States from their present burdens of local taxation. The whole expenditure of all the States, in 1880, for their educational work, was 80 millions of dollars; to receive 50 millions from the national tax-gatherers would be to relieve the people of more than 60 per cent. of their whole educational burden. This would solve the problem of Southern finance. It would enable every State to pay its debts fully and honestly. It would drive from the field of politics the demagogue who plays upon the weakness of the people, and preaches "readjustment" and repudiation in order to scramble into power.

The details of such a plan of finance we do not pretend here to suggest. It involves weighty matters, and demands careful consideration. We content ourselves with the emphatic utterance of this general proposition, as covering our ground:

That, so far as national necessities are concerned, the internal taxes are now nearly or quite unnecessary, and their maintenance therefore unjustifiable; but that if continued, in whole or in part, it must be for the benefit of the individual States, as a relief to the people from other and more burdensome taxation.

WEEKLY NOTES.

CONCERNING the progress of educational work in the Southern States, an article in the *Atlantic Monthly* for August says that the class likely to be worst off is that known as the "poor whites." These are neglected; they do not fill the public eye, and command public attention, like the colored people. As to some other special features of the work, the article adds:

The increase of popular interest and of accomplished results is everywhere manifest and vital. All educational work in the South, whatever the obstacles and discouragements in this field may be, has the advantage of a constantly rising tide, and of being done on widening lines of advance. It is a time of growth, of new undertakings, more comprehensive plans, and, generally, of increasing revenues and resources of all kinds.

I observed also, nearly everywhere, a feature of great interest and importance, in the fact that the new education in the South is tending to become more practical and industrial than is the education which is obtained in most of the schools in the Northern States. The Southern people are compelled, by the peculiar conditions and circumstances of life in their communities, to inquire, more closely than is usually done in the North, what kind of knowledge and instruction will be most useful to the young in after-life. The new education in the Southern States is, in many instances, better suited to the needs of the people there than is the average Northern school education to the needs of the masses here.

"AN appropriate memorial" is proposed to be erected over the remains of Samuel Pepys, the diarist of Charles II.'s time and later, in St. Olave's Church, London, and "an influential committee" has been formed to raise the money. What sort of a memorial would be exactly the thing it is hard to say, but it should certainly have an appropriate reference to the servility, duplicity, and meanness by which Pepys rose from poverty to prosperity, and set down, day by day, in his book, uncharitableness concerning those whom he fawned upon.

THE Bavaria National Exhibition of Art and Industry, held during the present year at Nürnberg, "has proved," it is announced, "of much larger importance than was at first supposed," and the London *Academy* remarks upon the fact that in certain respects these local and national exhibitions have more interest than the larger international ones. The fact is, indeed, that considering their cost and trouble they have a greater value. It will not soon cease to be cause for regret that an exhibition of Pennsylvania's natural resources, and her arts and industries, was not organized for the coming autumn, as the method of celebrating the Bi-Centenary of Penn's landing, and the State's formation. That would have been consistent, every way, with the historical verities, from which we are now going so sadly astray.

A VOLUME of poetry, recently published at Bolton, England, describing with more realism than poetical skill the destruction of a certain great cotton mill, seventy years ago, we find noticed in some of the English journals. The fire, it appears, was the outgrowth of a riot, and it is mentioned—which is the reason for our paragraph—that among the number of rioters executed was "a child of twelve years, who cried for his mother, as he stood on the scaffold!" Whatever we lack to-day, certainly we have made some progress from such a scene as that!

WE are now to have something more concerning the private life of the BYRONS. The documents are to be presented by the London *Athenaeum*, and consist mostly of hitherto unpublished letters. There are letters between Lady BYRON and her husband's sister, AUGUSTA (Hon. Mrs. LEIGH), at different periods—before the BYRON marriage, and subsequently, and after the separation; also letters from Lord BYRON to his wife and other persons; and other papers of equal or greater interest. It is given out that some of them explain the circumstances, hitherto undivulged, that caused Lady BYRON's animosity against Mrs. LEIGH, whom she had held, or pretended to have held, for fifteen years in the highest esteem, and that they explicitly disprove the truth of the theory advanced by Mrs. STOWE, in her famous book of 1869, as to the cause of Lady BYRON's separation from her husband. This promises to be a not too savory instalment, but we may console ourselves by reflecting that it must be something better than a new lot of personal details concerning the SHELLEYS and GODWINS would be.

THE REAL DANGER FROM COMETS.

ABOUT the year 618, B. C., we have the Sybilline prophecy—"We shall see in the West, a star such as is called a comet; it will announce to men war, famine and the death of several distinguished leaders." And in the year of our era 1882, Proctor gives the civilized world a sensation, by prophesying, in an indefinite way, terrestrial destruction as the result of the fall of a comet into the sun. Between these two extreme dates, they have ever been looked on with dread or suspicion;—in early times, in a blind, unknowing way, without taking pains to connect them with events in the relation of cause and effect; in scientific ages, on account of the supposed dire results which their collision with, or vicinity to, the earth or sun would produce. Bible interpreters have found them a convenient means of bringing to pass the prophecies of St. Peter, concerning the end of the world, when the elements "shall melt with fervent heat," and sensational astro-

mers have gained a little notoriety by causing them to perform a variety of marvellous feats. They have whisked the air and water from the moon, and may from the earth; they have brought on the dark days of New England; their approach has caused storms and fair weather, heat and cold, rain and drouths. They have produced the sun spots, and these have modified all the relations of our life, stopping telegraphing, affecting the price of wheat, and causing financial panics and commercial crises. If we accept Spencer's dictum, that a widely prevalent idea is necessarily an expression of a general truth, then certainly some unknown, and perhaps unknowable, evil must stare us in the face, and some day the fatal comet will really come.

In 48, B. C., during the war between Cæsar and Pompey, "a comet, that terrible star which upsets the powers of the earth, showed its portentous hair." However, the Romans were conveniently accustomed to make them messengers of good as well as evil, for another comet at Cæsar's death was the chariot which conveyed his soul to the home of the immortal Gods.

The more superstitious Catholics of the dark ages saw in them nothing but evil. In France, many an old chronicle tells of the pestilences and kingly deaths presaged by the hairy stars. In 1065, an old monk "wisely" addresses a comet: "Thou art come! a matter of lamentation to many a mother, art thou come! I have seen thee long since, but I now behold thee much more terrible, threatening to hurl destruction on the country."

Still later, the mathematician Leonard Digges, who ought to have known better, says that "Comets signify corruptions of the ayre. They are signs of earthquakes, of warres, of chaunging of kingdomes, great dearth of corne, yea a common death of man and beast."

But the gravitation theory of Newton put an end to all this among scientific men. When his friend Halley applied this hypothesis to the comet of 1682, and boldly predicted its return in 1758, he took away all ground for those who looked on them as harbingers of evil to stand on. For he made it only another member of the solar system, governed by physical laws, and no supernatural messenger. But the belief still lingered and is not yet extinct. Even a man who looked so reasonably upon scientific matters as Napoleon, chose to consider a comet as his protecting *génie*.

But if Halley's computations set at rest among astronomers one sort of evil, they roused into activity a new set of fears. If these fearful-looking visitants were wandering about in an indefinite sort of way through space, without that attention to the common courtesies of motion which the planets exhibited, why should they not strike the earth, or at least so pull it from its orbit as to cause a new and uncomfortable state of things? What assurance was there that their great tails would not sweep over us, and cause untold difficulty? At any rate, would not the introduction into our beautifully adjusted system, of an undisciplined stranger cause confusion and disorder? These were reasonable questions to ask, and the men of those times, from their limited knowledge, could set at rest the fears which they excited only by showing the improbability of the danger, and thus putting it off to a more distant day.

But what does modern science tell us? Is there danger from comets, and in what way? Within a hundred years from the time of Halley, one important point had been established: that the whole of the matter in a comet was relatively quite slight. A stranger from outside space had approached near to the planet Jupiter. The great planet had played with it at will; had first set it revolving around the sun in a small ellipse, and after two revolutions had thrown it away again into space,—while the planet itself, and even its smaller satellites, did not show any deviation from their regular orbits. Saturn, at a distance from Jupiter never less than 450,000,000 miles, has considerable effect on its motions; how small must be the mass which, right in among the satellites, could not change their times of revolution by any perceptible amount!

To the unscientific person, the part of the comet most to be feared and of most evil omen is the tail. The ancient records speak of this as a torch, a burning beam, a sword, and a spear, and the various drawings give it the most fanciful, and sometimes horrible, shapes. It is the enigma of modern science, yet there is no astronomer but would say that it is the least fearful part of all.

The revelations of the spectroscope give us the surest ground to stand on. It is wonderful that in the waves of light is contained the key which best tells the structure of distant bodies; that in the little beam which enters the telescope all the secrets of celestial constitutions are wrapped up. Applied to comets, it conveys to us the story that the most of the great mass which we see is a luminous gas, a glowing mist. Whether the light be electrical, or phosphorescent, or mechanical, or the product of combustion, none can tell, but at all events there is nothing in it which can harm the earth by collision. If of sufficient quantity, it might poison us by its deadly gases, or exclude from us the life-giving oxygen; but, in all probability, the largest comet would so diffuse its carbonaceous gases within our great mass of air, that the impurity would be imperceptible.

But it is not all gas. The continuous spectrum of the nucleus tells of a solid or liquid mass there. It might be a serious matter if the earth, plunging along through space at the rate of some sixty-six thousand miles per hour, should meet a solid mass of considerable magnitude,

moving at an equal or greater velocity. There is no means of estimating how great this mass is. The nucleus is readily measured. One estimate of it, obtained from measures of the bright comet of 1881, gave the writer a diameter of sixteen hundred miles. But a large portion of this was undoubtedly gas greatly condensed, and the solid portion may have been in the form of a collection of particles with great vacant spaces between them. The various jets observed to shoot out from the nucleus, the separation which seemed at one time to have been established in it, and the division and subsequent destruction of Biela's Comet several years ago, point to the fact of internal energies which are excited by the approach to the sun, and which militate against the idea of a single solid nucleus. The shower of meteors which followed in the track of the latter comet, and which in minute masses rained down upon us from its orbit in 1872, the identity of the meteor orbits of the great August and November showers with orbits of small comets, with which they are certainly connected and of which they are probably the offspring, indicate that the cometary nuclei were largely collections of meteorites. The active and self-luminous gas which enveloped these and filled their interstices, excited by solar influences, has driven the masses apart till there was no central attraction to hold the gas together, and by its own diffusibility it was soon lost in space. The solid bodies, by collision and attraction among themselves, became delayed or accelerated in their paths, till they were more and more stretched along the orbit, finally forming a complete ring around the sun.

Assuming this theory, the only effect of striking a cometary nucleus would be to bring down on our heads an unusually brilliant display of shooting stars and fireballs. The dire results would depend entirely on the size of the individual masses. Were they large enough not to be consumed in the air, they might strike some unfortunate objects with destroying force. The heat produced by motion destroyed in the air, would also be very considerable but not long continued. A blinding light, a scorching heat, a rattle of detonating fireballs, and a shower of little *aérolites*, and the comet would lose its identity, embedded in fragments in the earth, or diffused as gas and ashes through the air.

But when we remember the small number of comets, at least of such as are of considerable size, and the vastness of space, the chances of striking are so diminutive as to be unworthy of consideration.

But the danger which Proctor indicates is of an entirely different character. The facts of the case are, that in the year 1843 a comet of great brilliancy appeared which was supposed to be a return of that of 1668. It was remarkable for the closeness of its perihelion distance, which was not much over half a million miles. This close approach made an exceedingly great velocity, so that it actually passed from one side of the sun to the other, through nearly 300 degrees of its orbit in a single day, leaving but 60 degrees or 70 degrees for the remainder of the 177 years. It is supposed probable that this passage through the gases which surround the sun, had so checked its velocity as to reduce its orbit very materially. At any rate, when in 1880 a brighter comet was seen in the Southern hemisphere, the orbit of which closely resembled that of the comet of 1843, it was not difficult to frame a theory that the delay had changed it from a 177-year comet to a 37-year comet, and that any further interruption in its course would be fatal. By the next time it came around it might plunge into the sun, when, if of considerable magnitude, the light and heat evolved by the collision would have a very considerable effect on the earth. The reasoning is plausible and has much to recommend it.

If the comets of 1843 and 1880 are identical, it would seem almost certain that it would be drawn into the sun and that at no distant day. The effects of the fall would depend entirely on the mass of matter, and how suddenly the motion was destroyed. With a great velocity, such as would be acquired by a fall from the earth, many hundred times more energy would be beaten out than would be produced by the combustion of the same body. It has been calculated that the stoppage of the earth at the sun, after it had fallen through the 93 millions of miles which separate them, would store the solar energies for a hundred years at the present rate of expenditure. The slightness of the comet's mass would vastly diminish this, and the effect of the stoppage might be so distributed in time as to cause no sudden disturbance. There would doubtless be a great outbreak, some high spots and prominences, and their usual accompaniments on the earth, magnetic excitement and auroral activity. There can hardly be, with our present experience with comets, enough knowledge to warrant the belief that our sun would follow the course of the other sun of 1866 in the constellation Corona, which was consumed by the fervent heat of burning hydrogen. But it must be confessed that of the two ways of effecting the extinguishment of the earth's vitality, the latter seems much the more probable.

THE SECRETS OF THE BOURBONS.

IN one of his novels of provincial life, "La Vieille Fille," Balzac has drawn a curious portrait of a Chevalier de Valois, the type of one of the many pretenders to the throne of the Bourbons, who all seemed to resemble each other in certain points: they were all old, tall and dried up gentlemen in reduced circumstances and none of them ever actively pushed his claims to the crown of France. Balzac was of course in-

spired by the mystery which enveloped and still envelopes the fate of the son of Louis XVI. Now, quite recently, on July 5th, there died in the little town of Mantes a sort of Chevalier de Valois, M. George Granville Brown, who might have become King of France, if certain events had only turned out a little differently. M. George Brown ought by right to have been the actual chief of the Bourbon family, in place of the Comte de Chambord. The story is curious and worth the telling:

Charles Ferdinand, Duc de Berry, took refuge in England after the foundation of the empire of Napoleon I. There, in 1804, when he was twenty-six years of age, he made the acquaintance of Miss Amy Brown, who was then twenty-one and a person of great beauty. Amy Brown was born at Maidstone, Kent, in 1783. Her father, Joseph Brown, was vicar of the Church of All Saints, Maidstone. The two young people fell deeply in love. Amy Brown yielded and on April 20, 1805, she brought into the world, at London, a son who received the name of George Granville Brown. He was the child of mystery and remained the same to the end of his days.

At this time, the fortunes of the Bourbons seemed to be at a low ebb; the empire seemed firmly founded; even their partisans were deserting them. A Restoration seemed less and less probable. So, in 1806, the Duc de Berry was married to Amy Brown, in the Catholic chapel of King street, Portman Square, London, according to English law. The marriage was not clandestine, for it took place in the presence of witnesses. Neither the Comte d'Artois, father of the Duke, nor Louis XVIII., his uncle, protested against the union.

The Duc de Berry seemed to regard this marriage as valid, seeing that he cohabited with Amy Brown up to the end of 1814, and treated her as his wife until he died. But, on the other hand, he made certain mental reserves. He did not legitimate the son born before the marriage, as he ought in loyalty to have done. After his marriage he had two daughters by Amy: Charlotte Marie Augustine, in 1808, and Louise Marie Charlotte, in 1809. In the baptismal certificates of these children the Duc de Berry is designated simply as Charles Ferdinand, and the father and mother are not described as man and wife. In short, the whole wording of the certificates betrays a want of loyalty, a certain *arrière pensée*.

In the following years, the Duc de Berry's passion for Amy Brown diminished gradually. The retreat of Moscow and the battle of Leipzig foreshadowed the fall of the empire, and, in 1814, Amy Brown became convinced that her husband meant to play her false. Finally, when Louis XVIII. came to the throne, he petitioned the Pope to annul the marriage of the Duc de Berry, on the ground that it had taken place without the consent of the head of the royal family.

Was this marriage valid? From the point of view of English law—yes. It was contracted in accordance with English law, and remains valid still, inasmuch as neither divorce nor annulment have been pronounced by any English court. From the point of view of French law, it may be said: The Duc de Berry, being an exile, was simply a private individual, and as such subject to the common law; his father never demanded the annulment of the marriage; during eight years the couple lived together without any of the interested parties protesting; one formality alone was omitted, the registration of the marriage on the books of the French consulate at London; but this was impossible because the empire was at war with England, and had no consul in English territory; furthermore, this means of annulling the marriage has never been formulated and submitted to a competent tribunal. Legally, the marriage was regular, and from the religious point of view, it was perfectly valid.

However, the Pope annulled the marriage, but declared the two daughters, issue of the union, legitimate. And so, in 1816, the Duc de Berry committed bigamy, in virtue of a dispensation of holy church, and married the Princess Caroline of Naples, who, seven and a half months after the assassination of the duke, became the mother of Henri Charles Ferdinand Marie Dieudonné d'Artois, Duc de Bordeaux, Comte de Chambord, on September 29, 1820.

Meanwhile, Amy Brown, in the interest of her two daughters, came to live at Paris, in the Rue Neuve des Mathurins, and every afternoon about four o'clock, the Duc de Berry used to come to see his two daughters. On his deathbed, the duke recommended the two girls to the care of the duchess. They were then brought up at the court, the Duchess de Berry gave them handsome dowries and married them, the one to the Prince Faucigny-Lucinge, the other to the Baron de Charette. Both these ladies are still living and have large families.

As for the boy, George Brown, he was carefully kept out of sight, and not allowed to come to France to see his mother until after the revolution of 1830. He was educated at Ouchy, near Lausanne, took service in the army of the King of Naples, returned to France about 1843 and bought a house, No. 7 Rue Saint Pierre, at Mantes, where he died recently. He married one of his cousins, Miss Charlotte Louise Brown. In 1848, he was naturalized a Frenchman. His life appears to have been entirely uneventful; indeed, it may be said that his death alone revealed his existence to the world. He appears to have had a fair income, which he spent chiefly in charitable works; he was president of the vestry of the cathedral of Mantes and of the Société de Saint Vincent de Paul.

Since the Restoration, the policy of the Legitimists has been to deny that the Duc de Berry was ever married to Amy Brown. Chateaubriand, in his "Memoirs of the Duke de Berry," maintains this view; the acts of naturalization of the two daughters are drawn up in this sense; in the famous Patterson-Bonaparte trial, the legitimist pleader, Berryer, formally denied the marriage, although he knew that he was maintaining a falsehood. Now, there can be no doubt about the matter, the principal documents having been published some months ago by M. Charles Nauroy, who has now collected them in a little volume called "Les Secrets des Bourbons" (1 vol. Charavay, Paris).

Amy Brown never protested against her husband's conduct. She sacrificed herself entirely for her children. We find her visiting, alternately, her son and her two daughters. She died at Couffé, Loire Inférieure, May 7, 1876.

I have referred above to the mystery that envelopes the fate of Louis XVII. In the volume already referred to, M. Nauroy, besides giving a valuable bibliography of the literature relative to the false Louis XVII., develops an ingenious theory as to the real Louis XVII. Of the many false Louis the Seventeenth I shall say nothing, except that one of them died a few weeks ago in the Latin Quarter. M. Nauroy's theory is that the child who died at the Temple on June 8, 1795, was not the real Dauphin, but a substituted child. M. Nauroy, who argues the case at length, has his information from M. Etienne Romain, Comte Deséze, who had the truth from his father, the Comte Raymond Deséze, the defender of Louis XVI., to whom the narrative was confided under pledge of secrecy. According to this account, the real Dauphin was carried off by M. de Frotté into Vendée, at what date cannot be exactly fixed. However, there was a conflict between the princes who had emigrated and the Vendean chiefs on the subject of the Dauphin. The interest of the princes was not to proclaim Louis XVII., who kept them away from the throne, but rather to proclaim Louis XVIII., as they did. Henceforward Louis XVII. was dead to history, and could only be an impostor. The Vendean chiefs were afraid of a schism in the royalist party, and so yielded. Furthermore, at that troubled epoch, it was easier to know what took place outside of France than what took place in the heart of La Vendée.

Finally, of the Vendean chiefs who were mixed up in the escape of Louis XVII., Charette was shot in 1796, de Frotté in 1800, and Puitsaye died in England in 1827. The Dauphin had only two alternatives: either to appeal to force or to remain in obscurity. He chose the latter course. At the time of the Restoration, his sister, the Duchess d'Angoulême, saw that he was amply provided with fortune, so he kept his peace and his secret for years and years, until he died in 1872, at the age of eighty-seven, under the name of La Roche, at Savenay, Loire Inférieure, in the same department whither Amy Brown came to die four years later.

TH. C.

LITERATURE.

FANNY KEMBLE'S "LATER LIFE."

READERS of Fanny Kemble's "Record of a Girlhood," will hardly need to have this book ("Records of a Later Life," by Frances Anne Kemble) commended to them. She is a charming diarist and correspondent; natural, vivacious, sympathetic; a keen observer and an admirable *raconteur*, and before all and above all, a woman from whose mind all the narrowness and prudery, too often characteristic of the feminine composition, have been removed by travel and experience. The volumes before us have the defects noticeable in their predecessor—which in their form they resemble, being made up of letters to intimate friends, especially to Miss Harriet St. Leger, with notes and settings of narrative and reminiscence,—for instance, complete dates are often left out; chronological order is not preserved, and frequently the reader comes upon suppressions of names which are quite unnecessary, especially as the author is as likely as not on the next page to decline to respect the incognito she has just insisted upon. The last volume, too, contains a good deal of padding. The period covered extends from the fall of 1834, five months after her marriage to the late Mr. Pierce Butler, down to the early summer of 1848, on the eve of her return to America; and so includes her married life in Philadelphia and in Georgia, her visits to England, her divorce, and her return to the stage, while her impressions and descriptions of America, and her gossip about English celebrities, are equally interesting.

Butler Place, at which we find her when the book opens, with for pets a horse, a bird and a black squirrel, was not the most attractive of residences. The house is described as in no respect superior to a second-rate English farm-house; driving into Philadelphia was an undertaking to which nothing but inexorable business or duty could reconcile one; the roads were without shade, aridly detestable in summer and almost dangerously impassable in winter, and "the whole region, from the very outskirts of the city to the beautiful crest of Chestnut Hill, was, with its mean-looking scattered farm-houses and huge, ungainly barns, uninteresting and uninviting in all the human elements of the landscape, dreary in summer and dismal in winter, and absolutely void of the civilized, cheerful charm that now characterizes it." The help problem was as perplexing then, as it is now: the pretty and refined seamstress, to whom she gave a practical sinecure as lady's-maid, went back to die at

the needle because she objected to a "state of servitude;" the cook whom she had engaged sent word that she had "changed her mind;" her dairy-maid remarked, "Don't thee fill theeself with the notion that I'm going to churn butter for thee more than twice a week;" and as for the Irish servant girls, they were ruined by the high wages, the profusely plentiful living, and the equality treatment to which they were introduced. American girls, forty years ago, had a bad reputation for "pert familiarity, careless extravagance and a passion for dress." However, Mrs. Butler's American maid whom she took to England in 1841, seems to have possessed a good deal of American character. When Mrs. Butler went into raptures over the treasures of Bowood, one of the greatest seats in England, Anne voted that "the staircase was well enough;" her American idea of equality made her feel uncomfortable at the housekeeper's table, where she was waited on; she did not mind her mistress kissing the Queen's hand, but her blood boiled at the idea of Mr. Everett's presenting an American citizen, and seeing him kneel to royalty; and, while she voted the Rhine a "pretty river," she insisted that "they hadn't need to make such a fuss about it." Mrs. Kemble, by the way, ranks the Rhine beneath the Hudson.

The mistress of Butler Place was a good deal puzzled by her new surroundings. Having in her mind the occupation and responsibilities of an English squire's wife, she volunteered to teach the children of her farmer and gardener, but found that her benevolent proposal excited nothing but a sort of contemptuous amazement. She gave an out-door dinner on the Fourth of July, and discovered that she had set her wine and beer before strict temperance folk; her farmer objected to observing "such a fine working day" as a holiday, and she could find no poor. "People poorer than others there were, hard workers toiling for their daily bread, but none who could not get well-paid work or find sufficient bread, while the abject element of ignorant, helpless, hopeless pauperism, looking for its existence to charity, was unknown." The use of beer and wine at the table then was quite exceptional. A small knot of old-fashioned gentlemen delighted in, and could appreciate, good wines, and notably certain exquisite Madeira of the Bingham and Butler names, but water-drinking was the usual custom of the best society at the early three-o'clock dinners. It is added, that it is not so very long since a famous English cricketer consulted his doctor concerning an ailment which he was convinced had been inspired by "the beastly cold water drunk on the Philadelphia cricket-ground."

No lady of her acquaintance had a lady's-maid. The people in the city whom she would have liked to cultivate, were absorbed in their business, having no time, and but little taste, for social enjoyment. There were two or three rich and idle individuals, but as for the rest—so sedulously did they apply themselves to work, that a friend who might have leisure would scruple to visit them and occupy their time.

Few Americans travelled in Europe to spend leisure or seek pleasure; still fewer Europeans visited America; women made the attempt to cross the ocean still more rarely. "Many women here, when they become mothers, seem to lose looks, health and strength, and are mere wrecks,"—thanks to tight-lacing, want of exercise, and overheated rooms, and she complained sadly of the "narrowness and aridity of intellectual culture," characteristic of the mass of her feminine acquaintances. "The American," she writes in a curious passage, "is a whole nation with well-made, regular noses; from which circumstance (and a few others), I believe in their future superiority over all other nations, but the lowness their faces are capable of 'flogs Europe.' The predominance of spirit over matter vindicates itself strikingly here, where, in the lowest strata of society, the native American rowdy, with a face as pure in outline as an ancient Greek coin, and hands and feet as fine as those of a Norman noble, strikes one dumb with the aspect of a countenance whose vile, ignoble hardness can triumph over such refinement of line and delicacy of proportion." At the Constitutional Convention at Harrisburg, in 1837, though she found many of the delegates uncultivated and almost unlettered, she was struck by their "shrewdness, their sound sense, their original observations, and their experience of life." They could not speak grammatically, but they could all speak fluently, boldly, readily, easily.

The American habit of overwork and disregard of relaxation or sanitary precaution, impressed her; so did the lack of social freedom, contrasting so strangely with political independence—"devotion to conformity and dread of singularity;" and later she records the uncomfortable feeling caused, when showing some American friends over London, by their dread of appearing what they were, and their desire of appearing English.

On slavery, she took from the very first very advanced ground, so that she does not wonder, in her later and more philosophic years, that she was looked upon as a firebrand. She was for ameliorating the condition of her husband's slaves, educating them, teaching them trades, and enabling them to set up in life for themselves at the end of a brief probation. Just after her marriage she writes: "The experience of every day, besides our faith in the great justice of God, forbids dependence on the duration of the mighty abuse by which one race of men is held in abject physical and mental slavery by another. I believe many years will not pass before this cry ceases to go up from earth to heaven. It is a property which is crumbling under the planters' feet, and a prey which

is escaping from their grasp; and, perhaps, before many years have gone by, the black population of the South will be free and we comparatively poor people. Amen, with all my heart." This, first mention of slavery in the book, is the keynote to her whole treatment of the subject. Judge Tourgée, by the way, will be pleased to know that she was greatly impressed with the truth and ability of his "Fool's Errand." Mrs. Kemble's readers will find frequent allusions to the negro-hunting exploits, and the anti-Catholic riots, which to Philadelphians of the present time seem as remote as the Crusades or the baiting of the Jews in York, and they will obtain, in the first volume, a picture of railroad and steamboat travel forty-seven years ago, and of Southern life, of singular vividness and humor.

When we took up these "Records," we pencilled down a list of passages worth noticing, or anecdotes worth quoting. We find nearly six hundred such notes, so that it is as difficult to "review" the book as it was for the English reporter to "give only the points" of that speech by Mr. Lowe which was "all points." The reminiscences of Thackeray, Cook, Rogers, Mrs. Grote, Elssler, Tagliani, Rachel, Dejazet, Arnold, Boucicault, Greville of the "Memoirs," Combe, Maccready, Sydney Smith, and scores of other notabilities, all challenge quotation. Of her American friends, many charming pages are devoted to the Sedgwicks; to Channing, who, at her last visit to him, put on his wife's bonnet and shawl, and walked round the garden, talking with his grave, gentle eloquence, unconscious of any incongruousness in the wraps which he had caught up so as not to keep his visitor waiting; to Sully, the artist, who declined to receive payment for one of Fanny Kemble's portraits which he could not bring himself to look upon as a success; to Furness, who insisted on preaching abolition to the Unitarians of Philadelphia, and would not compromise upon an anti-slavery sermon at a stated period, because it was the people who would stay away from such a discourse that he wished to reach; to Longfellow; to Gerrit Smith, "one of the confessors in the martyr-age of America;" to scores of others that might be named, did time and space permit. Whenever these "Records" are given to the American reading public, we may return to their fascinating contents. For the present, we may dismiss them with the brief but emphatic commendation as, by all odds, the best reading of the literary year thus far, and superior even to Mozley's "Reminiscences of the Oxford Movement," even for English readers. (Richard Bentley & Son, London. 3 vols. Pp. 288, 295 and 422.)

BARING-GOULD'S "GERMANY."—Mr. Baring-Gould is a writer from whom one always can learn something, but from whom one never expects a complete and satisfactory discussion of anything. He is quite at home in the compilation of books full of out-of-the-way learning. But it was in an unhappy hour that he undertook the preparation of a work on Germany ("Germany, Past and Present." By S. Baring-Gould, M. A. New York: Henry Holt & Co.) which should correspond to Mr. Mackenzie-Wallace's "Russia," Mr. Escott's "England," or even Mr. McCoan's "Egypt." Our author is eminently unfitted for such a task by his prejudices. He sees things through the spectacles of an insular Anglican, who has ventured out of the Anglican paddock only in the Roman direction. He is quite unprepared to take a catholic and sympathetic view of German matters, and is full of prepossessions against the religious communities which date their existence from the great religious upheaval of the sixteenth century. His estimate of the social and moral situation of affairs is as superficial in many instances as that which we find in the works composed by hasty tourists in their flight across a country.

Characteristically enough, Mr. Baring-Gould begins with three chapters on the Nobility, and the Laws of Succession, and proceeds with chapters on Peasant Proprietors, Marriage and Women. The other chapters are strung together in the same inconsequent order. There is no attempt at any account of the physical features of the country and of its climate; no connected sketch of its history. It is a book in which those who know Germany fairly well may learn much that is worth knowing. But its isolated, and often distorted, pictures furnish no such account as will enable a badly informed person to acquire a complete and accurate estimate of the whole subject.

The chapter on "Women" is, to our thinking, the most objectionable in the book. In the earlier part, there is a fair, though somewhat vague, picture of the old Teutonic attitude toward the gentler and wiser sex. But from page 148 to the end, the chapter is pieced together mostly from the novels and the memoirs of the literary and artistic set,—a set far below the average of their countrymen in point of moral feeling and delicacy. It is very natural that our author's acquaintance should lie chiefly in this circle. It is one of the disadvantages to which non-resident foreigners are liable, that they must judge of a country mainly through its literature and its literary people. But this disadvantage unfits them for attempting a picture of the country as a whole.

We cannot commend Mr. Baring-Gould's book very heartily to any, except those who in literature relish "fine miscellaneous feeding," like the Cornish squab-pie which he describes on page 173. Yet we sympathize heartily with many of his views, such as his reprobation of the *Kulturkampf*, and we have learned much from his book.

The printing is far from being so good as we are accustomed to expect from the enterprising publishers whose imprint the book bears.

"THE FAITHS OF THE WORLD."—"What care I how much dirt the Infidels may have eaten before the coming of the Prophet!" wrote the old mufti at Bagdad to Mr. Layard. Somewhat similar was the attitude of Christian theologians towards the non-Christian religions as late as thirty years ago. If they cared for them at all, it was in the way of devising arguments to effect conversions. But the growth of the new science of comparative sociology has obliged the more far-seeing theologians to adopt a very different attitude. They are now asked to show reasons for regarding Christianity as differing in kind, and not in degree merely, from creeds and systems which have a multitude of superficial resemblances to it. They find attempts made to explain Christianity as a happy combination of elements, which already existed in other forms of belief. And they have to give a reason for the belief that the Gospel is "a new thing under the sun."

To our thinking, the best reply to these objections is that given by Frederick Maurice thirty-six years ago in his "Religions of the World." Very good in its way, but less profound, is James Freeman Clarke's "Ten Great Religions." Of the same class is the series of lectures on "The Faiths of the World," delivered in St. Giles's Church, Edinburgh, by Scottish theologians, and now collected in a volume (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons). The lecturers are all ministers of the Scottish Established Church, in which there is more liberality as regards theological opinion than in any other Scottish communion. They are all men of eminence,—Professors Flint, Caird and Milligan being the best known. None of them, so far as we know, have made original investigations in this field; but they seem to have based their studies on the best literature of it, and to have handled their respective topics with candor and ability. Perhaps the lecture form is not the happiest for such discussions. The rhetoric of a spoken discourse is not the atmosphere for weighing the force of argument. But any reader—except a very few special students of the subject—will find instruction and suggestions here.

Perhaps the best of the series is Dr. Matheson's on the religion of China. He shows that Confucianism has much more claim on our attention than is generally supposed. Confucius was the first Agnostic. He substituted a moral code for a theology, just as we are invited to do now. He turned men's minds away from questionings about the future, by showing them that "the life that now is" was worthy of their undivided attention. Perhaps it is to a modern Confucianism that Herbert Spencer & Co. are helping the nineteenth century.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

- "GRAYBEARD'S" COLORADO; OR, NOTES ON THE CENTENNIAL STATE. Describing a Trip to Denver and back, in the Autumn and Winter of 1881-82. By John Franklin Graeff. Pp. 90. \$0.75. J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.
- A CHANCE ACQUAINTANCE. By W. D. Howells. THEIR WEDDING JOURNEY. By the same. Pp. 271, 287. Each, \$0.60. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston. (J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.)
- TWO HARD CASES. SKETCHES FROM A PHYSICIAN'S PORTFOLIO. By W. W. Godding, M. D. Pp. 257. \$1.00.
- THE ANNALS OF A BABY. By Sarah Bridges Stebbins. Pp. 226. \$1.00. T. B. Peterson & Bros., Philadelphia.
- LEAFLETS FROM STANDARD AUTHORS. PRESCOTT. PASSAGES FROM THE WORKS OF WILLIAM HICKLING PRESCOTT. Compiled by Josephine E. Hodgdon. Pp. 87 (and leaflets in duplicate). \$0.50. J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.
- THE SCIENCE OF THE BIBLE; OR AN ANALYSIS OF THE HEBREW MYTHOLOGY, wherein it is shown that the Holy Scriptures Treat of Natural Phenomena Only. By Milton Woolley, M. D. Pp. 613. Chicago: Printed for the author by Knight & Leonard, 1877.

AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS.

THE new Christmas publication of Messrs. Harper & Brothers will contain forty pages double the size of the page of *Harper's Weekly*. It will have a cover designed by Elihu Vedder and Alfred Parsons, whose merits are highly praised in advance, and among the contributions of special interest will be a comedy by W. D. Howells, "The Sleeping-Car," and a short story by Thomas Hardy.

Mr. Howells will spend the winter in Italy, and during his stay in Rome will be the guest of Mr. Elihu Vedder.

Queen Elizabeth, of Roumania, has been elected a member of the Roumanian Academy of Sciences, and her election is due not to her royal position but to the fame which the writings of Carmen Sylva (her well-known pseudonyme) have acquired. Her official reception into the Academy is to be marked by some degree of ceremony. She is understood to be now engaged in the preparation of the speech or essay expected from each newly-elected member.

"Troilus and Cressida," with notes by William J. Rolf, A. M., is added to the "English Classics" series published by Harper & Brothers. The same firm will publish in a few days "Outlines of Ancient History," by P. V. N. Myers, A. M. It is a comprehensive volume of the histories of nations prior to the fall of the Western Roman Empire in the fifth century. The author has aimed at tracing distinct periods of growth, rather than at giving the details of special dynasties or the chronicles of petty wars.

Mrs. E. Lynn Linton, the English authoress, has nearly completed a new novel called "Ione." The scene is laid partly in England, partly in Palermo. Mrs. Linton, who has quite recovered from her severe illness, is spending the summer in England.

The "Dinwiddie Papers" will presently be published by the Virginia Historical Society. The volume will be uniform in size and execution with that containing the Spotswood Letters. The editor is searching, vainly as yet, for a portrait and for biographical information concerning Governor Dinwiddie.

Mr. Ignatius Donnelly, ex-member of Congress, has just finished a book entitled "Ragnarok," in which he attempts to show that the so-called drift-deposits were not the product of ice-action, but the result of the contact of the earth with a comet. He also endeavors to prove that man existing before the drift was civilized to a degree now thought incredible. "Ragnarok" is to be published shortly by the Harpers. Of Mr. Donnelly's former book, "Atlantis," five editions, it is reported, have already been sold.

Two collections of modern German lyrics have recently appeared; the one edited by Paul Heyse, called "Neues Münchener Dichterbuch," contains some interesting pieces in the Bavarian and Alsatian dialects. The "Musenalmanach für 1882," published by Messrs. Heinze, of Dresden, contains lyrics by Felix Dahn, Otto Roquette, and Queen Elizabeth, of Roumania, and a portrait of this literary lady.

Mr. Edward A. Freeman, the English historian, who visited this country last winter, publishes in *The Fortnightly Review* his impressions of the United States. He acknowledges cordially the constant and unmixed kindness received. He discusses America throughout in a tone of friendly enthusiasm. He speaks of his respect for the character of its society, and insists on the essential identity of England and America.

It is announced that Mr. Matthew Arnold contemplates a visit to America, and may come in the autumn—with a view of lecturing. He thinks of a course of three lectures in some of the chief cities, giving an account or summary of the principal subjects which have occupied him during his life—one religious, one literary, and one social and political. Mr. George Jacob Holyoake is also to come over, at the end of August, to collect materials for a book to promote emigration, supplying practical information about different parts of America. He has a grant for this object from the English Treasury. He will be Mr. Robert Ingersoll's guest, at his seaside cottage, on his arrival.

ART NOTES, CHIEFLY FOREIGN.

THE July issue of *The Portfolio* is received from J. W. Bouton, the American publisher, 706 Broadway, New York. The three full-page etchings, this time, are "The Fish Market at St. Malo," "Fishing Boats at Hastings," and "Kirkstall Abbey, from the South-East," and there are, as usual, numerous engravings illustrating the text of the articles composing the number. The chief of these are: one by Mr. Hamerton himself, describing the picturesque old town of Autun, France,—or rather beginning a description of it, for this is but an introductory paper; another on "La Maison Plantin," the house of the famous family of printers in Antwerp, by Frank Schloesser; and No. VII. of the series by W. Chambers Lefroy, on "The Ruined Abbeys of Yorkshire."

The death of Mr. Cecil Lawson, a very promising, and quite successful, young English landscape painter, has been announced in London. He "took the public by surprise" with pictures exhibited at the Grosvenor Gallery, a few years ago, and among his works have been "The Minister's Garden," "The August Moon" (1880), and "Bardon Moors," "Wharfedale," and "The Wet Moon" (1881).

The death is also announced of the great Belgian sculptor, Eugène Simonis, at the age of seventy-two. His chief works are the bronze equestrian statue of Godfrey de Bouillon in the Place Royal at Brussels (1848), an "Innocence" in the Musée Royale, and a statuette of a boy crying over a broken drum.

Detailed reports of the Hamilton Palace art sales in London, conclude the disposition of the fourth portion of the collection. On Saturday, July 7, there were sold 134 pictures by Dutch, Flemish, French, Spanish, and English artists. One important picture, catalogued as of the Spanish school, but thought to be the work of Mark Gheeraedts, the well-known painter of the time of Queen Elizabeth, was purchased by Mr. Scharf for the National Portrait Gallery, at the price of £2,520. The full-length portrait of Philip IV. of Spain, by Velasquez, was also bought for the national collection, at the price of 6,000 guineas (£6,300)—a sum which stands among the highest ever paid for a picture in the National Gallery. The total of the day's sale was £33,562 4s., bringing the grand total already up to £280,000. Some astonishingly high prices were obtained on Monday for old Japan lac furniture and other fine decorative objects. A bronze group of Nessus carrying off Dejanira, reduced from the work of G. di Bologna, fetched £1,050; a pair of Louis XVI. octagonal pedestals, of black buhl, mounted in ormolu, £1,680; a Louis XVI. commode of black buhl, £1,312 10s.; a Louis XVI. ebony cabinet, £5,460; a Louis XVI. secretaire, of ebony, with monogram of Marie Antoinette, £9,450; a Louis XVI. commode, of ebony, with monogram of Marie Antoinette, £9,450. The total proceeds of the day's sale amounted to £36,103 17s. 6d. On Tuesday the sum realized was £16,000, which brought up the grand total to £332,858. Among the lots were:—A rose-water ewer of brown jasper, 810 guineas; a statuette of Voltaire in marble, carved by Houdon, 18 in. high, 1,000 guineas; a Louis XV. pier table, and the companion table, 1,920 guineas. The last lot was a Louis XIV. writing table and cartonniers of ebony. It was put up at 1,000 guineas, and knocked down for 3,050 guineas. On Wednesday, three large folio volumes, containing portraits of kings, illustrious men and women, and painters, by

Antoine Van Dyck, were offered for sale. This series of the engraved works of Van Dyck, in which are numerous etchings by his own hand, is considered, not only the finest, but the most complete ever formed, comprising in various states upwards of five hundred portraits, including the equestrian portraits, among which are those of Charles I. and Cromwell. One thousand pounds was the first sum offered, but the volumes were not knocked down till the bidding had reached £2,850.

A masterpiece of Meissonier, painted in 1862, and representing the first Napoleon on his white charger, at the campaign of Paris, was bought by Mr. Ruskin, from the French Gallery, in Pall Mall, some years ago, for £1,000, this being fifty per cent. advance on the price paid the artist. In June of the present year it was put up at public sale at Christie's (London), and purchased on a commission from a Parisian collector, for £6,090—say \$30,000. As it measures but one hundred and thirteen square inches, this is about £54 the square inch.

Hablot K. Browne, who made the illustrations for several of Dickens's middle-period works, lately died in London, at an advanced age. The pictures in "David Copperfield" and in "Bleak House" are his—the latter being esteemed the more successful.

The sale of Dante Gabriel Rossetti's effects, which closed in London, on July 7th, realized upwards of £3,000. Great numbers of persons visited the house, during the three days of "view" preceding, and many friends of the poet-artist came to the sale to get mementoes. Furniture, decorated by Rossetti himself, rare editions of books, and presentation copies of other author's works all sold high, while the brasses and bronzes, of which there were many curious examples, brought exceptional prices. Rossetti's own drawings are reserved for future sale. His will divided his property between his mother and brother, with gifts to a few friends.

The artists of Venice have issued a circular, calling on the artistic societies throughout Italy to help them in a protest against the manner in which the restoration of national monuments is conducted, especially at San Marco.

Decorative art commands high esteem in Paris, at present. M. Puvis de Chavannes gained the medal at the Salon, for an enormous mural picture, crowded with figures—"Young Picards exercising with the Lance."

A memorial statue of William Tyndale, the martyr, who translated the New Testament, is to be erected in London. It is being designed by Mr. J. E. Boehm, R. A., and will occupy an excellent site in the Thames Embankment gardens west of Charing-cross. The total cost will be £2,400, and more than one-half is subscribed by individual donors.

The Cathedral of Frankfort-on-Main is to have a series of fresco paintings round the choir and the side chapels. The artists are E. Steinle and the architect A. Linne-mann. The subjects are historical as well as sacred.

Mr. Edwin A. Abbey is in Jutland with Mr. R. Swain Gifford, making drawings to illustrate an article on Northern Denmark, which Mr. Frank D. Millet is preparing for *Harper's Magazine*.

NEWS SUMMARY.

—A dispatch from Kingston, Jamaica, dated July 20th, says: "The severe drouth still continues, and the coffee and pimento crops are suffering very much in consequence. The sugar crops are the largest for many years. Over 3,000 tons of sugar have been sold in one parish of the island for shipment to Canada. A movement for the establishment of central factories for the manufacture of sugar and rum has been inaugurated in the Island. A capital of £100,000 is to be raised from shareholders. The Governor has in contemplation recommending the guarantee by the Government of the debenture bonds proposed to be issued."

—The President has proclaimed the ratification of the treaty between the United States, Switzerland and other countries, known as the "Red Cross Convention." It provides for the neutrality and protection of agents of the Red Cross Society while engaged in relieving sufferers from war, pestilence, famine and other national calamities.

—It is announced that, upon the adjournment of Congress, the President will make a ten days' visit to New York.

—Forest fires in Michigan have done considerable damage in one locality—near Tawas City, in the northeastern part of the State—but they were mostly extinguished by rains.

—The Tariff Commission holds sessions daily, at Long Branch, and has heard the statements of several special interests.

—The case for the Government in the Star Route prosecutions, at Washington, closed on Friday of last week.

—Thursday, Friday and Saturday of last week were extremely hot days in the Northern Atlantic States. The maximum temperatures of Friday included the following: New York, 92°; Albany, 90°; Boston, 92°; New Haven, 90°; Chicago, 75°; Cincinnati, 83°; Indianapolis, 87°; St. Louis, 94°.

—Yellow fever is reported at Matamoras, on the Mexican side of the Rio Grande, and also at certain places on the Texas side. Quarantine precautions have been established at other near points. A fatal case is reported in New Orleans.

—The official vote on the prohibitory amendment, in Iowa, is declared to be: in favor 155,436; against, 125,677.

—Hecker's immense flour mills, on Cherry street, New York, were destroyed by fire on Monday, with the adjoining stables and tenement houses, and the spice mill of Sanger, Beers & Co. The total loss is estimated at \$1,250,000.

—The national mining exhibition, at Denver, was opened on Tuesday. Hon. William D. Kelley delivered an address. The undertaking promises to be very successful.

—Mr. St. John's renomination for a third term as Governor of Kansas is said to be assured, he having already secured 196 of the 370 delegates to the next Republican State Convention.

—The Democratic State Convention of South Carolina met on Tuesday in Columbia, and nominated Colonel Hugh S. Thompson, the present State Superintendent of Education, for Governor. John C. Sheppard, Speaker of the Assembly, was nominated for Lieutenant Governor.

—The average condition of the crops in Tennessee on the 25th ult. is officially reported as follows: Corn, 133; cotton, 85; tobacco, 107; sorghum, 113; millet, 106; Irish potatoes, 131; sweet potatoes, 108; apples, 129; peaches, 114; oats, 100; peanuts, 95.

—The Mexican revenues for the last fiscal year amounted to \$27,500,000—an increase of \$4,500,000 compared with those of the preceding year.

—The New York Republicans will hold their State Convention at Saratoga on September 20.

—Speaker Keifer has been renominated for Congress by the Republicans of the 8th Ohio district.

—The Indiana Democratic State Convention, at Indianapolis, on Wednesday, nominated W. R. Myers, of Madison county, for Secretary of State, and John W. Holcomb for Justice of the Supreme Court.

—The Republican State Convention of Iowa met on Wednesday in Des Moines, and nominated a ticket headed by J. A. T. Hull, the present incumbent, for Secretary of State, and Judge Seever for Justice of the Supreme Court.

—Elections will be held next week in Alabama, Kentucky and Tennessee. Local officers are to be chosen in the last named State; the Governor and Congressmen will be elected in November.

DRIFT.

—An interesting comparison has been made recently between the value for locomotive burning of Colorado and Pennsylvania coal. On the main line of the Pennsylvania railroad the number of miles run per ton of coal consumed (*vide* report of 1881) was 25, and the cost per mile for fuel was .0506; on the limited railroads of New Jersey Division, the run per ton was 33 miles, and the cost per mile .0986; on the Philadelphia and Erie Division the run per ton was 19 miles, and the cost per mile .0723. On the other hand, on the Denver and Rio Grande Railway, the number of miles run per ton of coal consumed is 41.19 at a cost of .0733. Considering the heavy grades of the Denver and Rio Grande, the mileage record is remarkable. The cost per mile, also, is very low when the fact is remembered that the comparison is made with the Pennsylvania—running through the great coal field of America, and the best managed of Eastern railroads. The comparison tells well for the quality of Colorado coal, and also for the ability displayed in Colorado railway management.

—The London Theatres have substantially closed for the season. Ristori at Drury Lane, and Irving at the Lyceum, gave farewell performances on Saturday night. The Haymarket closed on the 28th, Modjeska departing for America. "The Colonel," at the Prince of Wales Theatre, came to an end on Monday, the 24th, with the 555th representation. Mr. Booth played during the last week "The Fool's Revenge," instead of "Richelieu," and his houses were crowded nightly. He now goes to Switzerland, but will return to England in September for a provincial tour. Mr. Irving is coming to the United States for a visit, and is to be, it is said, the guest of Mr. W. H. Vanderbilt. He has abandoned for a time the promised production of "Coriolanus," for which M. Alma-Tadema had specially designed the scenery, and has decided to open his next Lyceum season with the revival of "Much Ado about Nothing."

—The twenty-sixth annual meeting of German philologists and teachers will take place at Carlsruhe, September 27th to 30th.

—A correspondent of the London *Pall Mall Gazette* says in reference to the way the British gold coinage becomes light, that about 1864 he had occasion to make experiments, to test the wear and tear, and these led him to the conclusion that, for all practical purposes, gold coin might as well be of pure gold until their surface was worn off and they had become light. The hard alloyed gold was not reached till then. When the coin comes from the mint its surface is "standard" gold, the same as the rest of it, but in order to give the new coins their brilliant appearance they are "pickled," or colored, by dipping in diluted acid. This acid dissolves the alloy from the surface, and leaves only the pure gold exposed to wear, and it being soft is soon removed, making the coins light with greater rapidity in the early stage of their existence than later on. These conclusions were arrived at by experiments on fresh minted sovereigns, which were melted and assayed, on cut sovereigns, washed, melted and assayed, and on new sovereigns from which the surface had been rubbed by scraping with steel brushes. The results of the different assays bore out this view.

—Mr. Carl Rosa has engaged Drury Lane Theatre, London, for a spring season of English opera, which will commence on Easter Monday, next year.

—At a recent meeting of the Anthropological Institute, London, Lord Talbot de Malahide read a paper on the longevity of the Romans in North Africa. The author gave several instances of epitaphs and inscriptions on tombs of persons whose age had exceeded 100 years; in some cases an age of 120, 130, and even 140 years had been attained.

—The production of books in India is becoming so important that no time should be lost, the *Athenaeum* says, in securing one copy at least of every publication for the British Museum. It would be no hardship to extend the rule which applies to all English publishers to publishers in India also. On the contrary, it would make their publications better known, and secure a far wider market for them. During the quarter ended in March, 1882, the Bengal Press alone brought out 375 publications.

—At a recent meeting of the Paris Geographical Society, M. Neis gave an account of his explorations of the Dnubai, which flows from the northeast to the southwest of French Cochinchina. At a distance of only a week's journey from Saigon, M. Neis discovered completely isolated villages, the inhabitants of which would be as much astonished by the visit of a Chinaman or an Annamite as they were by that of a European. Several of the representatives of these "lost tribes" returned with M. Neis to Saigon, to "solicit the protection of France."

—An important discovery of remains of prehistoric animals, including species of deer, horse, rhinoceros, and monkey, has been made at Pickerm, in Greece, by Dr. W. Dames, the curator of the Berlin Physiographical and Palaeontological Museum. Duplicate sets of the remains are to be presented by the owner of the estate, Mr. Skouz, to the Berlin and Vienna museums.

—In an interesting letter to *Nature*, Mr. James Jamieson, of Melbourne, criticises the conclusions arrived at by Messrs. Downes and Blunt, and by Professor Tyndall, with regard to the inimical effect of light on bacterial growth. Professor Tyndall's ex-

periments were described at a meeting of the British Association, and an account of them given at the time. Mr. Jamieson describes a series of experiments which seem to show that it was exposure to the heat of the sun which arrested growth in the experiments of his predecessors, and that the light rays are not in themselves inimical; whereas, Professor Tyndall appears to have assumed that the warmth of the sun would be necessarily favorable to bacterial life. The point is an interesting and important one, and an account of further observations will be welcomed by all who are interested in the questions of disease germs and epidemics.

—M. Marqueray, exploring in Algeria, reports to the French Académie des Inscriptions, that working for a fortnight, with fifty natives, upon the site known as El Meraba of the Beni Welban, he discovered abundant remains of a Roman city—a forum, a cemetery, and about 130 inscriptions. The name of the city was Colonia Celtianensium.

—The government of Victoria, Australia, has decided to expend \$12,000,000 in building additional lines of railway for the purpose of opening up the agricultural districts.

—The Geological Society of Stockholm has despatched an expedition to Spitzbergen, having for its special object the increase of our knowledge of the vegetable paleontology of the island.

—The reclamation of the Zuyder Zee will soon begin. A dike 24½ miles long is to be made of sand, faced with clay, and so high that it will be 6½ feet above the greatest tide level. The undertaking will occupy from seven to ten years, and will cost about \$46,000,000.

—It is proposed, *Nature* says, to establish a "German Botanical Society," for the whole of the "Vaterland," founded on, and an extension of, the already existing "Botanical Society for the Province of Brandenburg." A conference for the purpose of founding the new society is summoned to meet at Eisenach on September 16th; the conveners include many of the most distinguished botanists from all parts of Germany.

—The eighty-second birthday of Mr. Henry Shaw, of St. Louis, was recently celebrated by the prominent citizens of that city. Mr. Shaw has been a resident of St. Louis for sixty-three years, a period that may be said to embrace the city's growth. He has displayed great liberality towards the city, and has established there the Missouri Botanical Gardens and Tower Grove Park, and has given sites for charitable institutions.

—Quarantine was invented in Venice in the year 1127, all merchants and others from the Levant or Eastern ports being obliged to remain in the house of St. Lazarus or the Lazaretto forty days before they were allowed to enter the city. Various Southern States copied the example of Venice; the habit was soon spread into every European country, and was introduced by the Venetians into Syria and Egypt. At Gaza or Beyrout, the guardian who formerly with a long pole, freely exercised, kept one denizen of the Lazaretto from communication with another, was a Venetian, while the sick were attended by an idiot of a medico hailing from some part of Italy, who looked at them from a safe distance through assafoetida smoke.

—Colonel "Fred" Burnaby, the English soldier and author, almost drives to despair the type-setters who have his manuscript to deal with. Six feet four inches tall, he cannot well stoop over an ordinary table, so he improvises a writing tablet out of the side of an old portmanteau, places it on his knee, and then whirled off sheet after sheet with startling rapidity. The unique hieroglyphs with which he tells of his ride to Khiva, his balloon adventure, or the events of his political novel, are sometimes formed with a pen, sometimes with a pencil, and sometimes with a wooden stylus, only a few sentences being written with one before it is discarded for another implement of torture—to compositors—and the color of his ink is changed almost as frequently.

—The late Friedrich Vetterli, inventor of the Vetterli gun, was by birth a Swiss, but it was during long residence in England that he brought out his important ideas of gunnery. He first exhibited in England in 1849 a model of the breech-loading cannon that has since been in principle widely adopted. In 1865 he returned to his native land, a manager of a great gun factory at Neuhausen, and there he remained until his death, a few weeks ago. He watched the fate of his invention with the close interest of a parent who has sent his children out into the world, and his satisfaction was supreme when his favorite "Einlader" was proven superior to its competitors, and was adopted for the Italian army.

—The latest freak of that eccentric monarch, Ludwig of Bavaria, was manifested in his attendance at the performance of "Parsifal," at Bayreuth. It was officially announced that he would leave Castle Berg on July 26th, at two o'clock in the afternoon. Instead, however, he stole away, to avoid the much-hated public demonstration, on July 25th, at half-past three o'clock in the morning. Travelling by special train, he did not go direct to Bayreuth, but stopped in an open field, some distance from the town, and alighted at the little cabin of a track-walker, from which, hastily and all unnoticed by the public, he made his way to his lodge, fitly termed "The Hermitage."

—A paragraph in the London *Academy* says: There is now no indiscretion in revealing what has long been known to a few—that Arabi Pasha has been contemplating the improvement of his finances by the sale of the Boolak Museum to some European Government. With this object he obtained some while ago an appraisal of the value of its contents from M. Maspero. Last of the archaeological staff at Cairo, Professor Maspero still remains at Boolak. Herr Emil Brugsch, M. Vassali, and the members of the French Archaeological College at Cairo, are all gone; but the brave Director-General of Museums, who has seen military service in his day, refuses to abandon his trust. When last heard from he was living on board his steamer alongside the Boolak Museum, resolved not to quit his post. His position is believed to be one of extreme danger. Dr. Schweinfurth annually devotes several months to the further exploration of Egypt, and the present season, April and May, was spent by him in the valley of the Nile between Siut and Assuan, or in its immediate vicinity. There was no opportunity, under the circumstances, to make grand discoveries; still, some of the features of the edges of the valley are sufficiently striking to find a place on the map of Egypt drawn on a moderate scale. Deposits of Nile mud were found many feet above the level now attained by the river. Dr. Schweinfurth, although he narrowly escaped being "lifted" by Bedouins, found no reason to complain of the treatment extended to him by the natives of the valley. Europeans still remain to them objects to be venerated, and there was no lack of courtesy or respect. The Fellahs, we are told, are unanimous in favor of Arabi, and very proud of him; and, while never speaking of Ismail Pasha without a curse, are content with the actual state of affairs. This, of course, was written early in June, and opinions may possibly have undergone a change since then.

COMMUNICATIONS.

TOWNS AND TOWNSHIPS IN WISCONSIN.

To the Editor of THE AMERICAN:

In the August number of THE AMERICAN, on page 23, is a note on "minor civil divisions," in which Wisconsin is classified among the States that are divided into "townships," as distinguished from "towns;" and it is remarked that "the people of . . . Wisconsin, following New England influences, have been also detected by the Census makers in surreptitiously calling their townships by that name sometimes." The proper name of the subdivisions of counties here seems to have been townships, when the territory was separated from Michigan in 1836, although shortly after, and perhaps at that time, they were called, in some counties, precincts. In 1841, a law was enacted allowing those counties which chose to do so to adopt a town system similar to that in vogue in New York. The State Constitution, adopted in 1848, contains the provision; "The Legislature shall establish but one system of town and county government;" under which, laws were enacted, making applicable to the whole State the same system substantially as that provided in the act of 1841. This makes it easy to distinguish the "townships" of the United States surveys, from the civil subdivisions of counties, with which they are not usually conterminous, and leaves "village" and "city" to distinguish the two classes of municipalities popularly called "towns." These are the technical distinctions; but in laws of general application the word "town" may, by an express provision of the statute, be taken in its most general popular sense.

Yours truly,

Darlington, Wis., July 28.

G. A. MARSHALL.

LORD AND LADY ROLLE.

To the Editor of THE AMERICAN:

In the August number of THE AMERICAN, page 23, noticing Lady Rolle, I think you have made a mistake. You say: "In 1822, she became the second wife of Lord Rolle, who was at that time seventy-two years old, hale and hearty," etc. This reckoning would make Lord Rolle, if he were alive to-day, one hundred and thirty-two years old (I know he has been dead some years). If I remember rightly, Lady Rolle was born in 1822; if so, she is now sixty years of age. I came from that county (Devon), and knew a great deal about Lord Rolle, who was always styled "old Lord Rolle" by the people. He lived at Bicton, five or six miles from the town of Sidmouth (a sea-coast town), and a few miles from the city of Exeter. The old lord staid at home, but his lady was, as is remarked, imperious, and spent a great deal of time in London.

The following anecdote is true: He had very large hands and feet, was very sensitive about it, and people around him took care not to allude to it, as it was sure to give great offence. He was dining with several gentlemen one day in Exeter, and the conversation was on monuments and epitaphs. They were jocosely making epitaphs on different people. One of the party, an archdeacon of the cathedral, was particularly happy in funny hits in that direction. Lord Rolle asked him what sort of an epitaph he would write for him. The churchman (who was a great friend of the old lord, and I believe had some expectation of being remembered in his will) said: "My Lord, I dare not write your epitaph; it would offend your lordship." His lordship, however, declared he could not be offended at any thing that would come from him on such an occasion, and urged him to go on. The canon gave this:

"Here lies Lord John Cake (Roll),

With hand and foot most rare,

He's gone from this here world down here

To that there world up there."

The old lord was offended, although he took care not to show it then.

Respectfully,

P. M. RADFORD.

Nashville, Tenn., July 29.

FINANCIAL AND TRADE REVIEW.

THURSDAY, August 3.

WITH some variations of feeling, the stock markets have been firm or strong, as a rule, during the past week. The crop reports continue good, and the impression strengthens that the corn crop will be nearer an average yield than was apprehended. Timely rains have relieved the apprehensions of an extended and severe drouth, like that of 1881. From some quarters extremely favorable reports are received, and an unusually high yield per acre for all crops, including corn, is represented. The export of specie it is believed will now cease, the shipment sent last week from New York being declared to be the last for account of the transactions in Italy. The money markets continue easy.

The following were the closing quotations, (sales,) of leading stocks, in the Philadelphia markets, yesterday: Lehigh Navigation, (buyer 3 days,) 43½; Lehigh Valley Railroad, 63; Northern Pacific, common, 50; ditto, preferred, 91; Pennsylvania Railroad, (buyer 3 days,) 62; Buffalo, Pittsburg and Western Railroad, 21¼; Philadelphia and Reading, 30¾; Northern Central, 49½.

The closing prices of principal stocks in the New York market, yesterday, were as follows:

Chicago and Northwestern, common, 148; Chicago and Northwestern, preferred, 165; Canada Southern, 64; Central Pacific, 95¾; Colorado Coal, 48; Columbus, C. and I. C., 15; Delaware and Hudson, 115¾; Delaware, Lacka-

wanna and Western 138¾; Denver and Rio Grande, 63; Erie and Western, 42; East Tennessee, common, 117½; East Tennessee, preferred, 19¾; Hannibal and St. Joseph, common, 85; Hannibal and St. Joseph, preferred, 93¾; Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western, 46½; Kansas and Texas, 41¾; Lake Shore and M. Southern, 116¾; Louisville and Nashville, 75; Michigan Central, 100¼; M. & St. Paul, 121¾; Milwaukee and St. Paul, preferred, 135; Mobile and Ohio, 22; Manhattan Railway, 53; Metropolitan Elevated Railway, 83½; Missouri Pacific, 105¾; Milwaukee and Lake Shore, 54½; New York Central, 135¾; New York, Lake Erie and Western, 40¼; Norfolk and Western, preferred, 56½; New York, Ontario and Western, 29½; New Jersey Central, 81¾; Nashville and Chattanooga, 65; Ohio and Mississippi, 39¾; Ohio Central, 18½; Pacific Mail, 46¾; Peoria, Decatur and Ev., 38; Rochester and Pittsburg, 27½; Richmond and Danville, 114; St. Paul and Omaha, 51¾; St. Paul and Omaha, preferred, 110¼; Texas Pacific, 53½; Union Pacific, 117½; Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific, 39¾; Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific, preferred, 68½; Western Union, 89¾.

The closing quotations of United States securities, in New York, yesterday were:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 6s, 1881, con., 3½	101¼	101¾
United States 5s, 1881, con., 3½	101¼	101¾
United States 4½s, 1891, registered,	113¾	113¾
United States 4½s, 1891, coupon,	114¾	114¾
United States 4s, 1907, registered,	120¼	120¾
United States 4s, 1907, coupon,	120¼	120¾
United States currency 6s, 1895,	130	
United States currency 6s, 1896,	131	
United States currency 6s, 1897,	132	
United States currency 6s, 1898,	133	
United States currency 6s, 1899,	135	

The statement of the New York banks, on Saturday, showed a loss of \$2,717,875 in surplus reserve, but they still held \$5,381,025 in excess of legal requirement. The following were the chief items in the statement:

	July 22.	July 29.	Differences.
Loans, . . .	\$330,162,700	\$322,610,300	Inc. \$2,447,600
Specie, . . .	64,251,600	60,610,500	Dec. 3,641,100
Legal tenders, . . .	24,561,100	24,687,800	Inc. 124,700
Deposits, . . .	322,863,200	319,669,100	Dec. 3,194,100
Circulation, . . .	18,160,900	18,191,700	Inc. 30,800

The Philadelphia banks, in their statement of the same date, showed an increase of \$640,000 in their reserve. The principal items were:

	July 22.	July 29.	Differences.
Loans, . . .	\$75,138,502	76,094,612	Inc. \$956,410
Reserve, . . .	\$20,059,649	20,699,798	Inc. 640,149
Deposits, . . .	55,125,042	55,738,342	Inc. 613,300
Circulation, . . .	9,669,628	9,862,650	Inc. 193,022
Clearings, . . .	58,219,917	48,348,235	Dec. 9,871,682
Balances, . . .	7,763,703	6,286,051	Dec. 1,477,652

The State of Connecticut has just refunded \$500,000 of debt, the old bonds being at 6 per cent., and the new at 3½. The bids for them amounted to two millions and a half, and they were all placed at an average premium of 5 per cent. and a fraction. This, it is claimed, is the lowest rate at which any State has been able to place its loans.

The following is a statement of the coinage executed at the United States Mint, in Philadelphia, during the month of July.

Denomination.	Pieces.	Value.
Five cents, . . .	43,000	\$2,150 00
Cents, . . .	470,000	4,700 00
Total minor, . . .	513,000	6,850 00
Standard dollars, . . .	800,000	800,000 00

The exports of specie, last week, again reached a considerable sum—\$1,729,478, of which the most part, as stated in THE AMERICAN of the 22nd, was on Italian account, and was reported as being the closing shipment for it. The total export of specie since January 1st has been \$39,578,288, and the import \$2,095,611, leaving the net outgo 37½ millions in the seven months. This, kept up through the year, would represent much more than our production of gold.

A dispatch from Clebourne, Texas, says a shipment of 50,000 bushels of wheat was made from that point last week direct to Florence, Italy, via Galveston, and another lot of the same amount was sent to Liverpool.

The United States debt statement, dated August 1st, shows the decrease of the debt during the month of July to be \$13,860,027.52; cash in the Treasury, \$241,098,031.52; gold certificates, \$5,017,940; silver certificates, \$67,119,210; certificates of deposit outstanding, \$12,730,000; refunding certificates, \$452,760; legal tenders outstanding, \$346,681,016; fractional currency outstanding, \$7,046,469.77.

The London Economist is quoted as saying that it looks forward to a renewal of specie shipments from London to this country during the autumn, as rather probable than otherwise.

The annual convention of the American Bankers' Association will be held on the 16th and 17th of August, at Saratoga, New York. Over 8000 invitations have been issued, and it is expected that the coming convention will be the largest and most important of any since the organization of the Association in 1875. Each National and State bank, trust company, savings institution and private banking firm in the United States, numbering in all 7136, is entitled to send one delegate, and all the leading banks of Canada are expected to be represented.

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